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MARSHAL KULIKOV ARRIVES IN CSSR FOR EXERCISES

LD041746 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Prague -- Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, has arrived in the CSSR to take part in the "Shield-84" military exercises. Army General Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense, today visited the Hungarian units taking part in the military exercises.

LUKANOV ADDRESSES CEMA-NICARAGUA MEETING

AU041938 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Andrey Lukanov delivered an address on behalf of the Bulgarian Government at the first session of the Joint Economic Cooperation Committee between Nicaragua and CEMA, which is being held in Plovdiv. He spoke on the importance of cooperation and of the mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technological contacts between the socialist CEMA member-states and Nicaragua.

A speech was also delivered by Henry Ruiz, leader of the Nicaraguan delegation, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Nicaraguan minister of planning.

REPORTAGE ON LATEST SESSION OF GENEVA CONFERENCE

PPR Delegate's Address

LD311654 Warsaw PAP in English 1118 GMT 31 Aug 84

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva, August 30 -- Chairman of the Polish delegation to the 40-states Disarmament Conference, Ambassador Stanislaw Turbanski, delivered here today on behalf of the socialist [words indistinct] statement in which he assessed the results of another year of work of the disarmament negotiation forum. The speech was made during the final meeting of this year's session held in the Palace of Nations here.

The Polish delegation chairman said that the Disarmament Conference ended the 6th year of its existence in [word indistinct] without achieving any significant results. Also in the course of this session the socialist states made all efforts to overcome the crisis in this forum.

The delegations of socialist countries again voiced a firm conviction that there was no issue which could not be solved on the [words indistinct] negotiations, assuming (?they) were conducted in the (?constructive) spirit and accompanied by the political will to obtain positive results which would take into account both the vital interests of (?nations) and the requirements of the peace and security.

Despite all these efforts by the overwhelming majority of the Disarmament Conference members, the United States, either alone or together with some of its allies, made it impossible to conduct negotiations on the priority items of the conference daily agenda.

In the opinion of the socialist states this way of activity is a part of the confrontation policy pursued by the aggressive forces of imperialism, above all by the U.S. imperialism, and a part of attempts to win military position of strength, to interfere in internal affairs of independent and sovereign states. This policy resulted in a considerable growth of both the international tension and threat of nuclear war. The escalation of the arms race conducted by these forces is the main reason for the political and economic destabilization in the world of today.

Next, the Polish delegation's leader said that if specific steps were made to dismantle the already deployed U.S. missiles, they would provide grounds for a return to negotiations on freeing Europe from both the medium range and tactical nuclear weapons.

Concluding, Ambassador Turbanski said that the group of delegations from socialist countries recalled that in tune with the express statement included in the final document of the U.N. General Assembly's first special session on disarmament, the disarmament conference is "the only forum for multilateral disarmament negotiations."

All possible efforts must be made to let the conference meet the requirements of its mandate. Therefore, the socialist countries' delegations are staunchly declaring their continuing determination to carry on constructive negotiations aimed at reaching positive results for the good of all mankind.

CSSR Delegate Interviewed

LD031355 Prague CTK in English 1219 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva Sept 3 (CTK) -- "It has become a rule in recent years that the evaluation of the results of the work of the Geneva Committee for Disarmament was essentially negative. This was also the case this year when the committee, renamed Conference for Disarmament, continued in its old tracks", Czechoslovak delegate Milos Vejvoda said in an interview for CTK.

He said that a characteristic feature of this year's session which ended last week was the enormous effort of the socialist countries to achieve more successful results, and efforts of the 21 non-aligned countries aimed at concrete, intensive deliberations. These efforts forced also the NATO countries to at least pretend to be taking an active part, Ambassador Vejvoda said.

The delegations of the socialist countries and the group of the non-aligned states submitted a number of proposals, mainly on banning nuclear weapons tests, measures to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war, and nuclear disarmament in general. However, they encountered a blockade inspired by the United States, Milos Vejvoda said.

"Very negative was the outcome of the deliberations on a ban on arms deployment in outer space. The United States blocked the setting up of a committee on the issue and the start of concrete deliberations on an agreement. However, it can be viewed as positive that some West European countries joined, although rather timidly, the call for more intensive talks on a space weapons ban", Ambassador Vejvoda said.

"As regards the debate on the complete banning of chemical weapons, the U.S. draft convention represented no contribution, because of its exaggerated and unrealistic provisions, and retarded rather than advanced the deliberations. Nevertheless, the patient work of the committee and its working groups has given rise to hopes that the door to agreement is not yet completely closed".

Ambassador Vejvoda described as positive the intensive work of the Committee for Radiological Weapons on many aspects of which, positions were clarified and brought nearer to each other in certain areas.

"For the past six years, the disarmament deliberations in Geneva produced no concrete draft agreements, because of obstructions of the United States and its allies", ambassador Vejvoda said, stressing that intensive efforts must continue to halt the arms race, and that pressure must be exerted on the United States and its allies to ultimately agree to certain agreements.

Romanian Stance Reported

AU021615 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1523 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva AGERPRES 2/9/1984 -- A dispatch on the 1984 session of the Disarmament Conference, published in the Romanian press of September 2, shows: The session was deeply marked by the current international situation characterized by a particularly high tension worldwide, outcome of the intensification of the policy of maintaining and redividing the zones of influence, of the policy of threat and use of force, of the escalation of the arms race, of nuclear armings in particular.

The progress made in negotiating an accord on banning and eliminating chemical weapons from all states' arsenals cannot make up for the lack of tangible results in the key-domain on which the existence of the human civilization, of life on our planet depends, namely the cessation of the nuclear arms race and the passage to disarmament.

Taking part in the 1984 session of the conference, the Romanian delegation broadly promoted -- in keeping with the mandate entrusted on them by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP -- Romania's realistical and substantiated conception and President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives on the need to defend people's and nations' supreme right to existence, life, freedom and peace.

In their capacity as chairman of the conference, over March 1984, the Romanian delegation worked resolutely and steadily, just as they worked throughout the entire session, for having the conference concentrate on dialogue, on drafting and negotiating specific accords, for ensuring an equal participation of all the 40 states which attend the conference, be they nuclear or non-nuclear states, in the decisions made by this body. During their numerous addresses in the plenum of the conference, in the meetings of the special committees on various themes and during informal consultations, the Romanian delegation advanced specific proposals meant to forward the negotiations on the problems under debate.

SRV NATIONAL DAY ELICITS GREETINGS, FESTIVITIES

Hoxha, Others Send Greeting

AU021407 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 2 Sep 84

["Message of Greetings on Occasion of the 39th Anniversary of the National Day of the SR of Vietnam" -- ATA headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tirana, September 2 (ATA) -- Comrades Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have sent the following message to Comrades Le Duan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Troung Shinh, head of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

"On occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Vietnam as well as in our names, we extend to you and through you to the fraternal Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, cordial greetings and wishes.

The proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam 39 years ago is a great event of special importance in the life of the valiant Vietnamese people, who have fought through centuries for their national freedom and independence. The heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and their lackeys remains always an inspiring example to the peoples fighting to defend their freedom and independence from the attacks of imperialism. The Albanian people, the Party of Labour of Albania and the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have always supported the just cause of the Vietnamese people and their heroic struggle that led to the historical victory of April 30, 1975. During this period, the Vietnamese people, through tireless work and resolutely opposing the intrigues and attacks of the imperialist powers, have attained important results in the reconstruction of the country and the constant development of the national economy and culture. The Albanian people rejoice over these successes and in this memorable day wholeheartedly wish fresh, still greater successes in the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland.

We wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries strengthen and develop more and more to the common benefit and of the struggle against imperialism and reaction".

AWP Paper Hails Anniversary

AU021403 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 2 Sep 84

["The Vietnamese People Celebrate Their National Festival" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 2 (ATA) -- The newspapers ZERI I POPULLIT, BASHKIMI, and LUFIETARI carry today articles devoted to the national day of Vietnam. The Editorial of ZERI I POPULLIT says among the other things:

39 years ago, on September 2, 1945, after a protracted and fierce struggle against the occupiers, the Vietnamese people won their freedom and proclaimed the country a democratic republic.

But the victory of the Vietnamese people was in opposition with the interests of the imperialist powers who aimed again to have Vietnam a colony. The U.S. imperialists, who emerged from the Second World War with the target of becoming a superpower, to replace the old colonizers, did their utmost until they launched a furious and barbarous aggression against the long suffering Vietnamese people. The crimes prepetrated in Vietnam, the tactic of scorched land, the napalm bombs and bacteriological ones as well as the launching of large scale aggression against the other peoples of Indochina showed once again to the peoples the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism, as savage and sworn enemies of the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The U.S. aggressors were not able to subdue the Vietnamese people on their road of struggle for freedom and independence. In this struggle which guaranteed the liberation and reunification of the country, the Vietnamese people displayed lofty feats of courage, bravery, selflessness and sacrifice that will remain brilliant examples for every people fighting for the triumph of the freedom and independence of the country. Through their heroic struggle against the big and armed enemies with their firm confidence in the final victory, the Vietnamese people showed once again to all the small peoples that victory may be achieved through resolute struggle, however large in numbers and armed the enemy may be. Following this victory, the Vietnamese people had to cope with and cause the failure of the provocations of the enemies of their national freedom and independence.

Further on, the article points out that the fraternal Vietnames people look forward to this memorable day in their history with a rich balance sheet of successes in the reconstruction of the country and the allsided development of people's economy and culture, on their work for the development of the country the Vietnamese people have to be always vigilant in the face of the interferences of the superpowers and the other imperialist powers in the region of Southeast Asia. The superpowers, contending for hegemony try to introduce the countries of the region in their spheres of influence, to set the peoples against each other, in order, that later on, to interfere in the role of arbiter. These interferences by the superpowers have increased the tension in Southeast Asia, putting at stake the freedom and independence of the peoples. This dangerous activity of the superpowers and the other imperialist powers aims to create difficulties and to hinder the constructive and independent work of the Vietnamese people and of the other peoples of the region.

The Albanian people, educated with the internationalist teachings of their Party of Labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha, have followed attentively, have supported sincerely and have fully backed up the liberation struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people, led by the Communist Party of Vietnam. The Albanian people wholeheartedly rejoice over their heroic victories and have constantly expressed their confidence in the triumph of their just cause. On this day of celebration the Albanian people wholeheartedly wish the Vietnamese people other greater successes in the socialist construction and the defence of the homeland. "The party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people stressed, has been in full solidarity with the patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people against different imperialist powers, that have tried by all manner of means to force them to thier knees and maintain them enslaved". On occasion of their national day we wish that the friendship between the Albanian people and the Vietnamese people strengthen more and more and that the relations of cooperation between our two countries develop constantly in the common good and of the struggle against imperialism the article concludes.

SRV Embassy Function

AU021427 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Tirana, September 1 (ATA) -- On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the national day of Vietnam, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Hoang Quoc Tinh organised the performance of a Vietnamese feature film in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture in the capital yesterday afternoon.

Attending were the vice minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, the vice minister of education and culture Bardhyl Golemi, the vice minister of foreign trade Pajtim Ajazi, the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica and other guests.

Present were also officials and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the PSR of Albania.

On this occasion the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries organised the opening of the photo-exhibition "Photos from the life in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam" in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture.

AUSTRIAN TV INTERVIEWS DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER

AU041739 Vienna Television Service in German 1730 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Interview with Albanian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Paitim Ajazi by Paul Lendvai, Austrian Television Service correspondent, in Tirana; date not given -- recorded in German]

[Text] [Lendvai] We asked 38-year-old Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Pajtim Ajazi in what field he sees particular opportunities for Austrian exports to Albania.

[Ajazi] We are now negotiating with the VOeEST-Alpine corporation on several projects which we are planning to build in Albania in the coming few years, such as ferrochromium and other plants. We are also discussing trade problems, organizing compensation deals, and are thus trying to sell more of our products to Austria.

ALIA GREETS LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY ANNIVERSARIES

Message Sent to Al-Qadhdhafi

AU011900 Tirana ATA in English 1720 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Tirana, September 1 /ATA/ -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the leader of the September 1st Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi:

"On the occasion of the national day of Libya, it is a pleasure for me to convey to you, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, sincere greetings and to the friendly Libyan people the best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the country. I wish that the friendly relations between Albania and Libya develop constantly."

Greetings Sent to Malaysians

AU311117 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Tirana, August 31 (ATA) The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia has sent the following message of greetings to the president of the federation of Malaysia, Mahmod Iskandar:

"On the occasion of the celebration of the independence day of the federation of Malaysia, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I convey to you warm greetings and to the Malaysian people the best wishes for progress and prosperity".

IAEA DIRECTOR GENERAL BLIX CONCLUDES VISIT

AU311111 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Tirana, August 31 (ATA) The General Director of the IAEA, Doctor Hans Blix, who at the invitation of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania paid a visit to our country left.

During his stay he visited scientific and cultural institutions in the cities of Tirana, Durres, Fier, Berat and Kruja.

He was seen off at the airport by the scientific secretary of the Academy of Sciences, Prof. Luan Omari, Director of Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Piro Vito and others.

BRIEFS

MARKO AT AWARDS CEREMONY -- Tirana, September 1 /ATA/ -- The ceremony of handing over 203 different orders and medals that the Presidium of the People's Assembly has conferred on agricultural cooperatives and economic enterprises, sectors and units, people's councils as well as on working people, distinguished at work for the realisation of the tasks of this jubilee year, was organized in the "Migjeni" Theater of the city of Shkoder. Attending the ceremony were workers, cooperativists, counsellors, cadres and others. Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and the vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko and other comrades. [Excerpts] [Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 1 Sep 84 AU]

FRG DELEGATION DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT IN SOFIA

AU041647 Sofia BTA in English 1630 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 4 (BTA) -- The consultations on topical issues of disarmament and security between a delegation from the FRG led by the special envoy of the Federal Government Ambassador Friedrich Ruth and a delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Ambassador Dimitur Kostov, head of department, ended yesterday in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The FRG delegation was received by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

DELEGATION CONCLUDES 2-DAY TOUR OF FINLAND

Todorov Talks With Leaders

AU312047 Sofia BTA in English 1921 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Helsinki, August 31 /BTA/ -- The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, paying a friendly visit to Finland at the invitation of Mr Erkki Pystynen, the chairman of the Finnish Parliament, was on a two-day tour of the country.

Today Finland's president, Mr Mauno Koivisto, received the head of the Bulgarian delegation S. Todorov and had a friendly talk with him. Mr Stanko Todorov conveyed to President Koivisto the cordial greetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov, the president of Bulgaria's State Council. President Koivisto thanked for the regards, made a high assessment to Bulgaro-Finnish relations and expressed wish for their further deepening and extending. The two parties to the talks expressed a striving to promote the peaceful resolving of the disputable issues in international relations and to safeguarding the world peace. Stress was laid on the idea of proclaiming northern Europe and the Balkans nuclear weapon-free zones.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation S. Todorov was received by the prime minister, Mr Kalevi Sorsa. At the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, some questions pertaining to the development of the fruitful Bulgaro-Finnish cooperation were discussed.

Delegation Returns Home

AU011952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, which visited Finland at the invitation of the president of the Finnish parliament, returned to Sofia tonight.

IRANIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS BRIEF VISIT

BTA Reports on Talks

AU031827 Sofia BTA in English 1724 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 3 (BTA) -- Mr Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran was on a brief visit in Sofia. Today he had talks with Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The two deputy ministers discussed bilateral relations. They noted that these relations are undergoing a steady and progressive development especially in the economic sphere. The two sides to the talks expressed the desire to further promote bilateral relations in the interest of the two countries and of international cooperation.

Opinions on a number of issues of mutual interest were exchanged.

IRNA Reports on Talks

LD031512 Tehran IRNA in English 1407 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept 3 IRNA -- Iranian deputy foreign minister in charge of political affairs, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, met with his Bulgarian counterpart, Lyubomir Popov, during a brief stop in Sofia Monday on his way to the German Democratic Republic.

Sheykh ol-Eslam said the Islamic Republic would reintroduce a move to expell the Zionist regime from the United Nations and expected anti-imperialist countries to take a common stand on the issue.

He also described Iraq's criminal record in its war against Iran. He mentioned the use of chemical weapons, the initiation of attacks on Iran's civilian areas and spreading tension in the Persian Gulf.

Saddam Huseyn must go because he launched an aggression against the Islamic Republic, he said.

Mr Popov said his country was against the use of chemical weapons in principle.

Both men also expressed their desire to expand mutual relations.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER REVIEWS BALKAN POLICY

AU040724 Sofia BTA in English 0605 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 4 (BTA) -- "The mainstay of Bulgaria's policy in the Balkans is her strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist principles. It is not influenced by chance factors and circumstances and does not seek temporary benefits at the expense of lasting and long-term aims but clearly and openly formulates the lasting and guiding principles to which it constantly adheres", Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs writes in the latest issue of the NOVO Vreme.

In his article headlined "Socialist Bulgaria -- A factor of Peace, Security and Good-Neighbourly Cooperation in the Balkans", Mr Ivan Ganev reviews the foreign policy of the new peoples' democratic Bulgaria in the four decades after the victory of the socialist revolution (1944).

Noting the favourable influence which the stabilizing role of the constant peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community has on the situation in the Balkans, Mr Ivan Ganev stresses the specific national colour of Bulgaria's policy in the Balkans. Its co-ordination with the policy of the countries of the socialist community means neither unification and loss of its national idiosyncracies nor limitation of its independence and initiative, the author points out.

One of the most important changes in the Balkans after the Second World War is the victory of the socialist revolution and the construction of socialist order in three other Balkan countries, Mr Ivan Ganev writes. In spite of the different stages in the development of socialist social relations and a few ideological and political differences on some issues, Bulgaria constructs her relations with the socialist countries in the region on the basis of the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism. Having been scientifically grounded these principles are tested and confirmed by practice and by the constant promotion and broadening of cooperation in carious spheres.

Pointing to the realism which characterizes Bulgaria's foreign policy in the Balkans, the author stresses her constant striving to base the relations with her neighbours on common, overlapping and parallel interests which lead to the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation. "In her policy in the Balkans Bulgaria lays stress on those issues which bring the peoples closer and not on those which oppose them to each other and which in fact are of a temporary nature" the author explains.

Bulgaria's policy is guided by the realization, the deputy minister of foreign affairs writes further on, that in the presence of goodwill even the most tangled knots in the contradicting issues in international relations inherited from the past or engendered by the present can be disentangled. This is why she always regards even the most complicated problems with reasonable optimism. At the same time under no pretext does Bulgaria allow the development of her bilateral relations with any country to be directed against third countries. "This is of paramount importance especially in the Balkans where the situation requires great patience and tact in order to overcome prejudices of theirs and to consolidate trust among the countries. Therefore, Bulgaria's policy is principled, constructive and invariably peaceful" Mr. Ivan Ganev stresses.

Elaborating on Bulgaria's approach to multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries and on her concrete participation in this cooperation, Mr. Ivan Ganev writes: "Showing a keen sense of political realism and responsibility before the cause of peace and understanding among the Balkan peoples, Bulgaria resolutely opposes all attempts to politically differentiate and confront the Balkans to the remaining part of Europe."

The article recalls Bulgaria's readiness to sign with the neighbouring countries bilateral agreements which include a goodneighbourly relations code, renunciation of territorial claims and non-admission of the use of the territories of the countries which have come to an agreement for hostile aims and activities against each other.

"Mr. Todor Zhivkov's proposal made in 1981 for taking concrete steps toward turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone is a great contribution to consolidating confidence and stability in the Balkans", Mr. Ivan Ganev points out.

This proposal has given a strong impetus to the struggle of all peace-loving forces in the Balkan countries for averting the nuclear threat in the Balkans. The conference of governmental experts held in Athens in January and February 1984 is the latest development in this fruitful process. In the presence of political will and a constructive approach on the part of the governments of all Balkan countries the reaching of an agreement in principle for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone would not be a far-fetched aim, the Bulgarian deputy foreign minister points out.

LUKANOV MEETS GDR ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEADER

AU042001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-GDR Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, received Harold Rost, deputy chariman of the GDR State Planning Commission.

TU COOPERATION ACCORDS SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

AU311317 Sofia BTA in English 1227 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 31 (BTA) -- Today the leaders of the two trade union organizations, Mr Petur Dyulgerov and Mr Nguyen Duc Thuan, signed an agreement on the promotion of cooperation and interaction between the Bulgarian and the Vietnamese trade unions and a plan on the concrete forms of cooperation for the period between 1985 and 1986.

The main trends and spheres of the further promotion of cooperation between the working people and the trade unions of Bulgaria and Vietnam were discussed at the talks held between the delegations of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, led by its president Mr Petur Dyulgerov, and a delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions [TCD] headed by the federation's president Mr Nguyen Duc Thuan. The cooperation encompasses the aspects of the organization, management and control of socialist emulation, the participation of the working people in the management of production, in the organization of the educational and ideological work among the masses, the control of labour safety, the occupational and trade union training, the professional training and re-training, etc.

The two trade union organisations will take an active part in all initiatives of W.F.T.U. and will back the efforts of W.F.T.U. and of the socialist countries trade unions towards trade union unity of action in all spheres, for setting up a united front of the working people from all countries in their struggle against the arms race, for durable peace and security in the world, for saving mankind from the nuclear catastrophe.

The delegation is due to leave the country tomorrow.

LEADERS GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU031807 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman and Grisha Filipov, Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee, to Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State, as well as to Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers:

Dearest comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the State Council, and on behalf of all peoples, we well as on our own behalf, we convey to the CPV Central Committee, to the State Council, and to the SRV Government, as well as to the fraternal Vietnamese people, and to you personally, the most ardent greetings on the occasion of the national day of the SRV.

Throughout the last 39 years the people of the SRV, under the leadership of their tested vanguard -- the CPV, have achieved historical successes and victories in the struggle for the construction of a peaceful, united, socialist SRV. Defending the freedom, independence, and national sovereignty of their motherland against the attempts of imperialism and hegemonism, the heroic sons and daughters of the SRV demonstrated that a people who are guided by a party equipped with the all-victorious theory of Marxism-Leninism and who enjoy the active support and assistance of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries, as well as of all anti-imperialist and progressive forces in the world, cannot be defeated.

The Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian people sincerely rejoice at the Vietnamese working people's achievements in building the foundations for the material-technical basis of socialism, in the development of the economy and culture, in consolidating the country's defense capability, and in improving the people's living standard.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the constructive foreign policy conducted by the SRV, aimed at consolidating peace, stability, and good-neighborly relations in Southeast Asia.

We are convinced that the actions of imperialism, hegemonism, and other reactionary forces, aimed at complicating the international situation and at weakening the position of socialism in the SRV, in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and in the PRK, are doomed to failure.

With feelings of deep satisfaction, we would like to point out that the fraternal relations and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are constantly developing and being intensified to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Vietnamese peoples, for the triumph of peace and socialism.

With all our hearts we wish the fraternal Vietnamese people great, new achievements in socialist construction, as well as in the comprehensive upsurge and prosperity of the SRV.

May the indestructible Bulgarian-Vietnamese friendship further strengthen and develop.

GOVERNMENT INCREASES MINIMUM SALARIES 1 SEP

AU311649 Sofia BTA in English 1511 GMT 31 Aug 84

["New Social Gains for the Workers" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 31 (BTA) -- On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria new big social measures are being carried out in Bulgaria.

Making a positive assessment of the work so far done by the workteams, the Council of Ministers and the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions made a decision to apply the increased minimal salaries and wages, the initial payroll wages for young specialists and the payroll monthly remuneration for the medical and pedagogical personnel as from September 1, 1984, in all enterprises, departments, economic organisations ministries and other establishments. This gain, to which more than 200 million leva will be allotted annually, extends to 781 thousand persons, or 18.6 percent of those employed in the national economy. 324 thousand of them are medical and pedagogical cadres and 360 thousand workers, employees and young managerial staff and specialists with higher and secondary education in the production sphere.

In addition, the minimal rates of the personal and inherited pensions as well as the disability pensions will be increased again as from September the 1st. This refers to nearly 290 thousand pensioners.

As from the new academic years the number and rates of the students' scholarships under contracts with the socialist organisations and the people's councils are also increased. Other measures in further fulfillment of the December programme are also being carried out.

In fulfillment of the decree of the CC of the BCP, the Council of Ministers, the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the National Council of the Fatherland Front and the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League of April 24 for the further fulfilment of the December programme for raising the living standard of the people, in accordance with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and in connection with ensuring additional resources in the fulfilment of the counter-plans, as from September 1st, 1984 the following additional undertakings are coming into effect:

- Introduction of the new increased rates of the extra labour remunerations for unfavorable and other specific work conditions.

- The incentives for the workers of secondary and higher education having made advanced achievements and personal contribution in the production of high-quality output as a result of their professional and qualification growth in the same working place are increased.

- Also higher incentives for specialists and research workers of high qualifications and real contribution to the designing, constructor's and technological work, as well as in developments related to techno-scientific progress.

DZHUROV ADDRESSES VARNA GRADUATION CEREMONY

AU011846 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Khristo Khristov, our Varna correspondent, reports:

A ceremony on the occasion of the graduation of newly promoted officers and sergeants was held at the Yuriy Gagarin Sports Stadium in Varna today. The graduates of 1984 will adopt the motto: "Bulgarian-Soviet friendship." After the ceremony the well disciplined ranks of the marching officers withdrew from the stadium.

The ceremony began with the hoisting of the banners of combat and revolutionary glory and was opened by Colonel General Mircho Asenov, deputy minister of national defense. After the graduates received their badges and shoulder stripes, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, delivered a speech in which he stressed the following:

[Begin Dzhurov recording] "We are happy that the Bulgarian People's Army belongs to the family of the great Soviet Army, the unshakable support of peace on our planet. We are particularly grateful to the Soviet people and to their Armed Forces for their selfless assistance in building and developing the Bulgarian People's Army as a strong and modern, socialist army. The Bulgarian people and the BCP, as well as the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, deeply respect and take pride in this glorious and fraternal friendship. It is a powerful incentive for our creative successes and victories. This friendship is inspiring us with new strength and self-confidence; it gives new impetus to our movement along the path of progress.

"You, dear young comrades, have the great honor of being the successors, defenders, and continuers of this sacred, fraternal friendship, together with all our people. I would like to express the deep confidence of the BCP Central Committee, of the Ministry of Defense leadership, and the confidence of your parents and of all Bulgarian people that you will worthily implement the motto of your graduation year -- "Bulgarian-Soviet friendship 1984" -- and that you will spare no efforts and skill in training unshakable protectors of our socialist motherland!" [end recording]

The speaker further dwelt on the international situation, aggravated by imperialism, and on the constant efforts of the Soviet Union and of the socialist community member-states to preserve and strengthen peace. In closing his speech, Comrade Dobri Dzhurov urged the graduates to worthily implement the motto "Bulgarian-Soviet friendship" and to make their contribution to further consolidating our Army's strength and power and safeguarding our country's security.

The following officials attended the ceremony: Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov; Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military Department; Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense; Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, head of the People's Army Main Political Administration; Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee; generals and officers, as well as parents and relatives of the graduates, and numerous citizens.

DAILY, JOURNAL DOCUMENT AGRICULTURAL GROWTH

Tsanov in KOOPERATIVNO SELO

AU031543 Sofia BTA in English 1453 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 3 (BTA) -- One of the greatest achievements of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria is her up-to-date farming which now has embarked on the stage of intensive development, Mr. Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Party Government Council on Farming and Forestry, points out in today's issue of KOOPERATIVNO SELO.

In his article Mr. Tsanov dwells on the party's innovatory approach in solving the agrarian problem in the four decades after the September 9 revolution. He points out that the co-operative farms organised in the first years after the revolution were the most appropriate form of farm collectivization in Bulgaria, a concrete contribution to the Marxist-Leninist agrarian policy and a specific form of socialist reorganisation of small-scale farming.

The author points out that the innovatory approach of the party also found expression in the consolidation of the co-operative farms and the gradual formation of the agro-industrial complexes which created conditions for further concentration and specialisation for a [words indistinct] industrial technolgoies in farming and for establishing close links between the science and practice. The National Agro-Industrial Union is also a totally new form of management which combines the state and the public principle.

Today Bulgaria's farming is highly mechanised and updated. Almost one quarter of the arable land is irrigated. The science of agricultural farming (?is) turning more and more into an immediate productive force. The necessary higher and semi-higher specialization [words indistinct].

Mr. V. Tsanov points out that the present steady high rates of development are a result of the all-round intensification of this branch of the national economy. In the 1951-1970 period the average annual increase of the total farm output is 4.75 percent, compared to 3.5 percent in the CMEA framework, 2.8 percent in the Common Market framework and 1.3 percent in the United States. After 1970 agriculture continued to develop with rates faster than set. In comparison with 1960 the output of fruit has increased 1.8 times, the output of meat -- 2.6 times and the milk-yield -- 2.2 times.

A number of social problems have also been solved. Bulgaria was one of the first countries in the world to give the farmers the rights the workers in the industry have such as annual paid leave, financial aid, extras, maternity leave, etc. In the 1960-1983 period the real wages of the farmers have increased [figure indistinct] times and are now almost equal to that of the workers in the other branches of the national economy. The villages are being rapidly modernised and cultural life developed in [word indistinct].

Bobokov in NOVO VREME

AU011643 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, Sept 1 /BTA/ -- Bulgaria immediately followed the Soviet Union in ensuring full victory of the socialist system in the village, emphasizes Mr Angel Bobokov, first deputy head of the Agriculture Department with the CC of the BCP. In an article carried in Issue 8 of the NOVO VREME magazine, the theoretical publication of the CC of the BCP, he dwells on the historical gains of the Bulgarian village after the victory of the socialist revolution of September the 9th, 1944.

Dwelling on the stages of collectivization and amalgamation of the Bulgarian agriculture, the author stresses that today it is one of the most concentrated in the world. The 314 agro-industrial complexes dispose of some 12.5 thousand hectares of land on an average and the volume of each of their total farm production exceeds 20 million leva. About 80 per cent of the dressed poultry is produced at poultry farms with a capacity of 5 to 20 million broilers annually, more than 40 percent of the eggs -- at poultry combined farms with 100 thousand to one million layers, and nearly 40 per cent of the pork -- at pig complexes having from 30 to 100 thousand pigs.

The achieved material-technical base is quite impressive. Now there are more than 60 thousand tractors, 20 thousand combine harvesters and about 17 thousand lorries available in the branch. Bulgaria is among the first countries in the world in terms of land under irrigation estimated at one-fourth of the arable land, Mr Bobokov emphasizes.

Compared to the prewar year 1939 the total farm production has nearly trebled. The growth rate of stock-breeding is high -- 3.5-fold, that of vegetables 4-fold, of fodder crops 4.5-fold and so on. The yields of the stable crops and the productivity of the farm animals have marked a considerable increase.

The author also dwells on the considerable social gains of the farming workers. For the 1956-1982 period the average annual remuneration per person engaged has gone up more than threefold, and the public consumption funds have been more than tenfolded. Bulgaria is one of the world's first countries in which the peasants get old-age and disability pensions. Another great achievement is the equalizing of their social insurance with that of the industrial workers.

In order to ensure the rhythmical supply of the population and the industry with the products and raw materials necessary and to gain new positions in the international market, the agriculture is to maintain high growth-rates in the next five-year periods as well, Mr Bobokov emphasizes. Prominence will be given to the strategic trends -- grain production and stock-breeding, as well as to such crops as tobacco, grapes, fruits, sugar beet, sunflower and vegatables which bring in foreign currency. These tasks will be resolved mainly by way of intensification and using techno-scientific achievements. There will be applied a stepped up transfer into practice of varieties, hybrids and breeds of plants and animals combining high yield with properites of ecological resistance to the Bulgarian climate and adapted for industrial technologies. To achieve this end, there are going to be used, along with the conventional selection methods, the most modern ones -- tissue cultures, cell chromosome and genetic engineering.

The areas under irrigation will reach 30 percent. There is going to continue the implementation of the piece-work remuneration system as the most suitable form of binding up the labour remuneration with the end result of the production.

KUBADINSKI COMMENTS ON NEW FAMILY CODE DRAFT

AU031439 Sofia BTA in English 1120 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 3 (BTA) -- The nationwide discussion of the new family code draft is taking place in accordance with the Constitution of Bulgaria and the referendum bill and is a fresh manifestation of socialist democracy, emphasizes Mr Pencho Kubadinsk a Politburo-member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. In an article carried in today's POGLED weekly he dwells on the motives for the working out of the draft.

The discussion of the draft springs from the great attention being paid by the BCP to the building of the people. But the working out of the draft is also connected with the role of the family for the state of the birth-rate, for the rates of reproduction of the population, which is greatly determining the successful resolving of the socio-economic, political and cultural tasks of this country's development.

P. Kubadinski quotes a number of measures taken over the last few years to consolidate the family, to encourage births, for the material and intellectual prosperity of the population. Such measures include the increase of the family allowances for two and three children, the extra paid leave to raise children up to two years of their age, the increase of the salaries and wages of young specialists and the facilitations provid for young families in getting dwellings and loans. Nevertheless, there exist some negative phenomena such as lowering the birth-rate, increasing divorces, non-payment of support-money and others, which necessitate a more efficient legislative protection of the family. This very thing imposed the working out of the new family code draft, whic is aimed at the correct and harmonious development of the family relations and strengthening the marriage as the natural medium for the raising and education of the growing generation.

P. Kubadinski points out that the draft reflects two basic principles: the population of marriage as the basis of the family and the all-round protection of the children and their interests. He also emphasizes the need to create a psychological adjustment -- both in the family and in society as a whole -- to step up births.

Stress is also laid in the article on the higher requirements for the marriages now, for the fulfilment of the conjugal and parental obligations. According to the draft, the court is to react more energetically against the unjustified pleas for divorce. The only grounds for it should be the profound and irreversible break of conjugal relations.

ZHIVKOV, DOYNOV VISIT PLOVDIV, STARA ZAGORA

AU311949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Ognyan Doyan Doynov had paid a 2-day visit to Plovdiv Okrug. Cordially welcomed by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovidiv Okrug BCP Committee, and by other okrug leaders, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Ognyan Doynov visited some agricultural projects and acquainted themselves with the latest leading technologies in vegetable growing and cattle-breeding. They visited the plant for production of seedlings, the Georgi Dimitrov scientific-production complex, and the laboratory for cultivation of (?seeds) attached to the Maritsa vegetable cultivation plant. At the station for transplantation of embryos in the okrug selection center, they were acquainted with the latest method for improving and identifying the selection work in cattle breeding.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov highly appraised the work of the specialists for implementing these modern and highly effective technologies and also gave valuable recommendation for their prompt and large scale introduction as well as for developing an effective and [word indistinct] activity for resolving in a modern way these particularly acute problems of our agriculture.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Ognyan Doynov arrived in Stara Zagora today. At a meeting with the Okrug party committee, Mincho Yovchev, its first secretary, briefed the visitors about the socioeconomic development of the okrug and about the successes with which the working people of Stara Zagora are commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Comrade Todor Zhivkov highly assessed the work of the okrug party committee and the contribution of the okrug working people to fulfilling the programs of the congress and the tasks set by the national party conference. He also dwelt on certain key issues of scientific-technological progress, the development of (?innovative) organizations in electronics by securing them with biotechnologies, [as heard] according to the program. He also touched on other problems which the party and state will face during the current 5-year plan and up to 1990.

The first party and state leader and those accompanying him visited the Beroe scientific production and economic combine. Vasil Cherkedzhiev, director of the combine, briefed the guests about the work of the collective for mastering modern industrial technologies for producing industrial robots and for creating industrial conveyors through them.

Todor Zhivkov also visited the United Storage Data plants where Atanas Atanasov, director in chief of the plant, acquainted Comrade Zhivkov with the work of expanding, reconstructing, and modernizing the plant and with the socioeconomic development of the collective. He inspected the new production capacities which are expected to be commissioned on the eve of 9 September.

During his visit to two leading machine-building enterprises where he was cordially welcomed by the working people, Comrade Todor Zhivkov made a number of recommendations about the future work of the complex mechanization of industrial production.

WEST VIOLATES LETTER, SPIRIT OF BERLIN AGREEMENT

AU041011 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Sep 84 p 4

["ZR"-signed article in the "On the Margin" column: "West Berlin's Unchangeable Status"]

[Text] The 3d of September is an important date for the West Berlin population. That day, 13 years ago, the USSR, the United States, Great Britain, and France signed the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin. This act concluded the long negotiations conducted to settle the West Berlin question, laid firm foundations for that city's peaceful coexistence and development, and created conditions for transforming a source of disputes into a constructive element of peace and detente.

The past years have affirmed the inevitability and effectiveness of that agreement, which expresses the carefully verified equilibrium of the interests of all parties involved. Thanks to its realization, and thanks also to the realization of other known treaties, the situation in and around West Berlin has become normalized to a considerable degree.

However, regardless of the many indisputably positive results which the agreement has brought, one must note that not all Western politicians, particularly the FRG politicians, adhere strictly to the spirit and letter of that important document. The foundation of the agreement on West Berlin, as is known, is the stipulation that it is not a part of the FRG. Despite this, however, attempts continue to explain this principle differently, to "correct it a bit" to one's advantage, or simply to "test its firmness." For example, West Berlin participated in the elections to the European Parliament, which were held in the countries of the European Community last June. In this connection, the Soviet party drew the attention of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France to the fact that attempts to drag West Berlin, as part of the FRG, into the process of the state-political integration of Western Europe are incompatible with the legal and factual status of that city.

WEST'S REVANCHISM; KOHL VISIT TO EXPELLEES RALLY

Imperialist's Revanchist Trends

AU311150 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Aug 84 p 6

[Bedrich Zagar article: "Indirect Historic Parallels: Right-Wing Extremism and Its Forms -- Revanchism and Neofascism"]

[Text] When alarmed and warning voices resound from the neighboring socialist countries in the wake of various revanchist and neofascist gatherings and actions in the FRG or in other West European countries, the West German officials endeavor to provide a soothing reply, saying that one should not attach any significance to this, since it concerns the activity of a negligible handful of people. Of course, were it really only a "small handful of bar-room strategists," nobody would think that the European borders could be shaken by their aggressive rhetoric. However, the issue here is that the FRG's ruling circles are inciting their activity. The concern of neighboring states is not merely a reaction to the pronouncements of revanchist politicians and organizations. It is primarily based on the dangerous military intentions that are more and more strikingly manifested in Bonn's policy.

Despite repeated declarations that peace must never again be threatened from German soil, it was in fact that FRG Government which initiated the NATO decision to deploy American intermediate-range missiles in Europe. There is no need to doubt that there exists a direct connection between the realization of NATO plans and the activation of revanchist and neofascist forces.

It was with imperialism's support that all kinds of revanchists had become active, both west and east of the borders of the socialist community. This is the seventh decade that American imperialism has been obsessed by the idea of retaliation, because it cannot reconcile itself to the breach in the capitalist system that occurred in October 1917. Washington is furiously striving to reverse the development toward progress and to establish its hegemony over the world. The traditional U.S. policy of using others to achieve its goals is also facilitated by the fact that revanchist tendencies also exist in the FRG and Japan, as does the longing to change the map of the world.

In the FRG one speaks openly of "German reunification" and raves about the "borders of the Reich" of 1937. Under the motto of reviving the "German Reich," Hitler's successors and the neofascists from the FRG, Austria, Italy, and France are demanding a revision of the results of World War II. The American Pershings have obviously emboldened West German revanchists to become more audacious. The WEU has even "met halfway" the West German military-industrial complex by permitting the FRG to produce strategic bombers and other offensive weapons, in contradiction to the Potsdam agreements and the Helsinki Final Act.

The democratic and progressive world is alarmed by this political development inthe capitalist powers, and in the United States in particular. The ruling circles of plutocracy and of monopoly capital are pushing governments toward a shift to the right, because in right-wing extremism they see a chance of retaining their positions. Capitalism is incapable of resolving economic crisis by other means than war, or by shifting the burden of the crisis onto other nations and onto the victims of its supremacy. That was also the case in prewar Germany; and Hitler wanted to resolve this by war, which he promised the Germans would result in supremacy over other enslaved nations. Although he spurred nationalism and chauvinism onto extreme heights, he ended on the dungheap of history, despised by the whole world.

Today, the United States is pursuing a policy which reminds one of the beginnings of Nazism. It is not far from extreme right-wing positions to fascist practices. This usually starts with nationalist and chauvinist manipulation of the public. President Reagan graphically demonstrated this at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles and at the Republican Convention in Dallas. In order to evoke fanatical nationalism, one needs hatred for other nations. And in this hysteria of Americanism, Reagan "let fly" a "joke" about bombing the Soviet Union, and voiced the idea of the nonrecognition and violation of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements -- which means revising borders in Europe and ignoring the results of World War II. At their convention in Dallas, the Republicans shifted to extreme right-wing positions. Never before had one spoken so openly about the policy of strength as from the platform of the Republican Convention, which nominated Ronald Reagan as candidate for the presidential elections in November.

Understandably, the spirit of this policy spreads to the vassal states, above all to the FRG, which finds itself increasingly under the influence of Reagan's policy. During the 2-year rule of the current right-wing coalition, the influence of ultrareactionary revanchism is closely tied to the "crusade against communism." Despite assurances to the contrary voiced by official Bonn figures, revanchism in the FRG does exist; and it is becoming increasingly aggressive. Capitalism in the FRG is again searching for ways out of its crisis in such problems as the "reunification of Germany" and the casting of doubt on the postwar arrangements in Europe.

The frequently incomprehensible tolerance which West German authorities show toward the activity of neofascist and revanchist organisations fits into this policy. And it is not merely tolerance; the FRG Government even dispatches official representatives -- such as, for instance, the president -- to such events. What kind of logic can explain these phenomena? There is no other answer but that government circles agree with, and support, the activities of organizations which recall the black past. The object of activities carried out by fascist and revanchist organizations is anticommunism, racial hatred, and retaliation.

This kind of organization is a figment of right-wing extremism in bourgeois society which, when it is at a loss about how to get out of the mess, abandons democracy and resorts to violence. Is not the police terror against striking British miners further proof of this?

It is no coincidence that the capitalist countries refer so frequently to "law and order." They recognize it only as long as it suits the ruling class. But they immediately see a violation of it if the workers and the working people claim their rights. According to official circles in Britain and the FRG, a peace demonstration is a "breach of order," whereas the rallies of Sudeten German Landsmannschaften, with their loud revanchist slogans, are held under police protection -- that is to say, they are in keeping with "law and order."

At the beginning of this month, a rally of neo-Nazi groups was held in Hannover, with the silent approval of West German authorities. The groups kicked up a row in the city with Nazi slogans such as "Germany belongs to Germans" and "Away with foreigners," and shouts of "Heil Hitler!" The American Nazi organizations, too, maintain contacts with the West German and Austrian Neo-Nzais. In the United States, Nazi parties are legal. When Reagan became president, American Nazis began to enjoy far better conditions. Reagan's ideology of harshness and supremacy finds fertile soil among them.

The ideology of violence is stimulating the transformation of West German right-wing radicalism into terrorism. The theory of violence is spreading from the United States into Western Europe through newspapers and publications. The United States is exporting not only the theory of violence and racist ideology as "moral" equipment for neofascists in the FRG and Austria, it is also providing "material" support in the shape of considerable financial means and the requisites of Hitlerite SS-men. For instance, Dr Norbert Burger, a well-known Nazi in Austria, recently received $10,000 from the United States. Foreign workers, the so-called guest workers are the targets of West German and Austrian neofascists -- they are blamed for high unemployment and for the economic crisis in general. Obviously, such "explanations" of economic problems, as well as the revanchist voices from among the ranks of neofascist organizations, suit the official circles in West Germany very well.

Even 40 years after the crushing of the German Empire, there are still lovers of military adventurers in the FRG, who would like to change Europe according to their own notions. The Federal Ministry of "Internal Relations," headed by one of the leaders of revanchist ethnic associations, Henrich Windelen, is generating vigorous activity. Expenditures for this activity are increasing every year: They increased from DM433 million in 1983 to DM595 million this year. It is in the seat of this ministry that the well-known "grey plan" was worked out in the sixties, a plan which envisaged the GDR's "incorporation" in the Bonn state. To this very day Windelen does not pass up a single opportunity to declare that the "German question is open, it is not forgotten."

The existence and activity of revanchist and fascist organizations in the FRG merely remind European nations that the soil from which the fascist monster emerged is not yet dead. The expressions of revanchism must evoke alarm and concern, above all, among all honest patriots in the FRG. Regardless of how revanchism is camouflaged, vigilance toward it is connected with responsibility for the future. It should be generally clear that revanchist endeavors and the policy of strength are no foundation for Europe's future.

We do not want to draw direct historical parallel; but we do have the right to express our concern about the development of events in the FRG.

We in the CSSR in particular have this right: Our peoples -- and this was also particularly stressed during the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising -- have made great sacrifices in the fight against Hitlerite fascism; and we follow carefully and react sensitively to every expression of neofascism and revanchism in neighboring countries, in the FRG and Austria. The memories of the past commit us to this. In this respect, we rely on the strength of the socialist community; and on this occasion it is appropriate to recall the words of Konstantin Chernenko, the top Soviet representative: "The dangerous test of strength that is foisted on us by the most reactionary imperialist circles, above all those of the United States, is not our choice, is not our policy. But we will know how to defend ourselves successfully, let nobody doubt this."

FRG Leaders Support Revanchism

LD311434 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] The following commentary by Editor Radek Wanke discusses further evidence on the way in which the FRG Government figures support the strengthening of the revanchist forces in the country.

In recent days and weeks senior West German representatives have objected on several occasions to claims that revanchist tendencies were growing in the FRG. In last Sunday's interview given to West Germany's second television channel, Chancellor Helmut Kohl stated that reports about the rise of revanchism in the FRG were pure nonsense. This, he charged, was common knowledge among those who in fact deal with the work of the expellees association. Chancellor Kohl does in fact get involved in the activities of this organization, associating with various revanchist organizations and ethnic associations. After all, as official quarters in Bonn have confirmed, this coming Sunday the West German chancellor will, for the first time in history, attend one of the so-called "Days of the Homeland" that are organized by the expellees association. So that there is no doubt about Bonn's official support, the FRG Ministry of Interior ordered that, like last year, flags again be flown on all official buildings on this occasion.

This confirms that the revanchist organizations and ethnic associations in the FRG today enjoy the increasing support of the highest representatives of the Christian parties. After all, Franz Josef Strauss, head of the Bavarian CSU and Bavarian premier, has been their long-time supporter. Minister of Interior Friedrich Zimmermann has also given his strong support to their activity. In June, then Federal President Karl Karstens honored with his visit this year's rally of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaften. Naturally, he, too, did not see any revanchism in the rally, which was supposedly an innocent folklore festival. He apparently did not listen to the speeches of the speakers, who were demanding their alleged right to their homeland, by which is meant their right to return to the CSSR, Poland, and the Soviet Union, from which they were expelled after World War II on the basis of the Potsdam agreement.

Such demands are in reality merely attempts to revise the results of World War II and the postwar settlement in Europe.

As is known, at the beginning of the seventies the FRG signed bilateral treaties with the Soviet Union, Poland, and the CSSR which regulate the relations between these countries and the FRG and which respect the postwar settlement in Europe.

In 1975 the FRG signed the CSCE Final Act, a document which bases the entire concept of peaceful coexistence and cooperation on our continent on respect for the postwar settlement in Europe.

It is curious, to say the least, that senior West German representatives should be giving tacit support to voices which openly oppose these documents. After all, at the aforementioned Sudeten German rally in Munich this June, the participants threatened to return to the CSSR when it becomes what they term a free and democratic country. They even said that they will lodge a complaint against the CSSR at the U.N. Human Rights Commission.

In any case, one can become convinced about the aims of the revanchists in the so-called Expellees Association in other ways than by attending their parades. After all, one of The leading officials of the Federation of Ethnic Associations, Dr [name indistinct] admitted them quite openly. Cultural work is a means toward an end, she said on 29 June, and went on to say that this end is to return to the homeland.

There is no doubt that Helmut Kohl, West German chancellor, will also hear similar statements many times at the central rally that will be held on the occasion of the so-called "Day of the Homeland" this Sunday in Braunschweig.

Kohl at 'Provocative' Rally

AU040950 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Sep 84 p 4

[Vitezslav Havlicek article: "The Provocative So-Called Fatherland Days Have Begun in Braunschweig; the FRG Chancellor Has Given His Support to Revanchists"]

[Text] Braunschweig (RUDE PRAVO correspondent) -- The full support of the West German Government, even for the period that lies ahead, was promised to revanchists by FRG Chancellor H. Kohl at the beginning of their latest provocative campaign -- the so-called fatherland days in Braunschweig on Sunday. This was the first time since the treaties between the Federal Republic and the socialist countries were concluded that an FRG chancellor, by his personal attendance, identified himself with the revanchist movement. For this occasion the so-called Union of Expellees, associating various Landsmannschaften, has cynically chosen the day immediately following the 45th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II.

The city hall in Braunschweig, a city close to the GDR border, was filled with functionaries of revanchist organizations from the entire FRG. The banners of various Landsmannschaften tellingly illustrated their territorial ambitions. Banners symbolizing territories in the GDR, Poland, the USSR, and the CSSR border areas were welcomed with fanatical applause. The atmosphere was rounded out by militant marches of storm troopers [ordneri] with pipes and drums.

Right at the rally's beginning, H. Sauer, deputy chairman of the so-called Union of Expellees and deputy of the Federal Parliament, did not forget to speak about alleged wrongs which the participants had allegedly suffered, and about their alleged "right to return to the fatherland." The mere number of official guests, including numerous deputies, shows that what is involved is not just the blather of a few fanatics.

Helmut Kohl, familiary depicted by the revanchists as a "friend," documented this in Braunschweig, in his speech. He said that he values the invitation and assured those present that he regards his presence as a matter of course.

He admitted that from the start he was against the so-called eastern treaties, and at the same time asserted that he favors their observance. However, regardless of these treaties, he again depicted the so-called "German question" as being "open."

He tried to cover up the dangerousness of this thesis by giving repeated assurances regarding the allegedly peace-loving nature of the current Bonn government's policy.

He rejected all concerns about revanchism as "absurd." Such reproaches allegedly must not discourage anyone from his path, he said.

Deputy H. Czaja, chairman of the so-called Union of Expellees, thanked the federal chancellor for his personal commitment in this matter. He appreciated the fact that the federal chancellor, "regardless of the reaction at home and abroad," stands behind the revanchists and their plans and that he openly stood behind them in a government declaration. He praised the chancellor for the fact that those who "realize their responsibility for the East German fatherland" find his understanding. In the direction of others he then threateningly declared that such coresponsibility is allegedly a part of all West German representatives' official duties.

At the same time, he demanded that contributions to the revanchists be increased from the current DM30 million to DM35 million. Greater support is allegedly the prerequisite for more successful work among the youth and for expanding the so-called cultural and scientific activity with which, as is known, the revanchists like to cover up their true subversive activity and their true plans. According to his interpretation, the FRG's treaties with the socialist countries are not binding on the FRG. He again declared that Germany is not just the two German states, and demanded territorial parts of Poland, the Soviet Union, and the CSSR, and even of other socialist countries. While doing this, he did not spare slandering them and, among other things, accused them of restricting human rights.

In the end he even appealed to the federal chancellor not to hesitate to exploit the mutual economic relations in the interest of revanchist policy, a matter that can hardly be understood in any other way but as a new attempt to openly interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries.

The gathering in Braunschweig was the introduction to an extensive campaign throughout the FRG of further revanchist actions within the framework of the so-called Fatherland Days, which are to culminate next Sunday with a provocative session in West Berlin which, as is known, is not a part of the FRG.

Revanchism 'Official Policy'

AU050934 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Sep 84 p 7

[Juraj Bydzovsky commentary in the "Foreign-Political Note" column: "We Are Certainly Not Blind"]

[Text] The range of statements made by West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl is undoubtedly very wide. Or, let us say, it is his ability to try and prove what a lot of things can be fitted into his statements.

At his Friday [31 August] press conference in Bonn, Helmut Kohl strove very hard to belittle fears over the activation of revanchist forces in the FRG. With a truly peculiar "sense of humor," he even called these fears "crazy," declaring that he is absolutely unwilling to engage in any polemics about this problem.

Actually, these polemics may really be largely superfluous. At the very moment when the federal chancellor was dealing with his press conference in Bonn, he already had prepared his statement for the so-called "Fatherland Days" in Braunschweig, which were held on Sunday [2 September] and which signified the beginning of other revanchist provocative statements.

Braunschweig City Hall was filled on Sunday by the revanchists who had assembled there from all over FRG territory. Under the accompaniment of the well-known sounds of drums and the whistled tunes of old militarist marches, they again yelled about the "old German right to a fatherland," that means, a "fatherland" which this revanchist company wants to have in our country which it is planning to "liberate" again -- to "liberate" it from us, of course.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who "cannot find any revanchists in the FRG," demonstratively lent his presence to this specifically antipeace undertaking. He stressed there that he had been against the FRG's treaties with the socialist countries from the very beginning. In order to emphasize this approach to the matter, he again declared that he regards the so-called "German question" as open. The chairman of the so-called Union of Expellees, Czaja, expressed high appreciation of the fact that the federal chancellor is supporting the revanchists' standpoints so consistently, "regardless of the reaction at home and abroad." He demonstratively accepted him among his own. He thus tellingly commented on all of Kohl's attempts to pretend to be blind -- to see nothing, to be even unable to see anything despite his diligent endeavor which, allegedly, the surrounding world does not want to concede him.

Surely nobody can take seriously this kind of game. Everybody sees the dangerous extent to which West German revanchism is currently growing. Everybody sees the official support it is getting from Bonn. Everybody sees that it has become the official policy. What, in fact, does official Bonn want to add to this?

VATICAN VIEW OF PRIESTS' WORK CRITICIZED

LD032326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The Vatican has for some time now expressed concern about the activity of certain priests in Latin America, who are guiding believers to fight for better living conditions and national liberation. Especially sharp criticism is contained in the document published in the Vatican today with the pope's consent, which addresses itself especially to the clergy in Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Colombia. The Vatican believes that the struggle for freedom and work is totally incompatible with religion, and the document demagogically condemns the mix of politics and religion. Thus the Vatican is forbidding in Latin America what it approves and supports elsewhere in favor of capitalism. However, the Vatican criticizes most emphatically priests in Latin American who approve the principles of class struggle. The Vatican makes it clear that it does not intend to permit priests to take too great an interest in a better life on earth for believers.

HOFFMANN LEADS TU DELEGATION ON VISIT TO VIENNA

LD031417 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] An official delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for Vienna today. The delegation has been invited by the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions.

HONECKER'S SEPTEMBER VISIT TO FRG POSTPONED

Moldt: No Longer Realistic

LD041152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1128 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn, 4 Sep (ADN) -- Ewald Moldt, GDR ambassador [usually designated "permanent representative"] in the FRG, head of the permanent mission, gave a statement to journalists today after a meeting with Minister of State Jenninger of the Federal Chancellor's Office. He said that one may assume that the date envisaged by the Federal Government for a visit by the GDR State Council chairman is now no longer realistic. Ambassador Moldt stated that he had discussed the communique and other issues in the Federal Chancellor's Office. Much is still open, he said. It emerged that the style and public discussion in the FRG in connection with the visit originally planned was extremely unworthy and detrimental -- in this he was referring to Dregger -- and totally uncustomary for dealings between sovereign states.

Radio Amplifies Moldt Remarks

LD041630 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1510 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] As you will have heard in our news bulletin, the GDR ambassador to the FRG, the head of the permanent mission, Ewald Moldt, told journalists after a meeting with Minister of State Jenninger at the Federal Chancellor's Office, that it can be assumed that the date envisaged by the Federal Government for a visit by the chairman of the GDR State Council is no longer realistic. Our Bonn correspondent, Alfred Fleischhacker, then put the following question to Ambassador Ewald Moldt:

[Begin recording] [Fleischhacker] Comrade Ambassador: You have just come from the Federal Chancellor's Office. You had a talk with Minister of State Jenninger. Can you tell me something about the substance of this talk and what you discussed?

[Moldt] I have just met Minister of State Jenninger. I told him that it can be assumed that the date envisaged for a visit to the FRG by the chairman of the GDR Council of State is now no longer realistic. We negotiated with Herr Jenninger, as is customary in such cases, about the communique and other matters as well. Much is still open. As I have said earlier, the style and public argument [auseinandersetzung] in the FRG in connection with the visit are most unworthy and detrimental and absolutely not customary in dealings between sovereign states. I am thinking of remarks made by Herr Dregger against the originally planned visit to the FRG by the GDR head of state. I am also thinking of the fact that the importance of the visit is being systematically downgraded in the public discussion that is going on in the FRG. It is being portrayed as as of secondary importance. Public propaganda continues to disparage the visit. None of this accords with the requirements of the sovereign equality of states or with the treaties we have concluded. If we look at things soberly as they now present themselves, we have to state that the discussion in the FRG has undermined the basis for the visit. That is why I said in the Federal Chancellor's Office that it can be assumed that the date envisaged for the visit is now no longer realistic. [end recording]

FRG Officials on Postponement

LD042059 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Philipp Jenninger, minister of state in the Federal Chancellor's Office, told the press in Bonn that the Federal Government has taken note of the fact that a visit by the chairman of the GDR State Council is not now taking place.

On behalf of the Federal Government, he expressed hope that further development of relations between the two German states will not be adversely affected.

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt blamed the new situation in part on a garrulous lack of professionalism and the underlying resistance of sections of the union parties to the inter-German policy pursued so far. The basis of the policy of detente is clearly in great danger, he said.

The chairman of the Bundestag SPD Group, Hans-Jochen Vogel, said the new situation was caused among other things by the disruptive maneuvers of Alfred Dregger, leader of the Bundestag CDU/CSU Group. Federal Chancellor Kohl's response to Dregger's moves and Kohl's conduct in preparations for the visit were largely responsible for the fact that Honecker will not now come. Vogel said the SPD will continue its efforts to stabilize relations between the two German states.

Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister president and CSU leader, in a statement put out by the Bavarian State Chancellory, said: It was with good reason that some weeks ago I sounded repeated warnings against harmful and superfluous talk about Honecker's visit. Strauss insisted that he has followed developments closely and not without concern.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and FRG foreign minister, said in a comment that one must now so act as to avoid adverse consequences for relations between the two German states. Dialogue and cooperation must be continued, Genscher said in a statement put out by his party.

FRG Visit Needs Preparation

OW050051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0033 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Berlin, Sept. 4 KYODO -- East German leader Erich Honecker told Japanese parliamentarians Tuesday sufficient preparations are necessary to realize his visit to West Germany. Honecker was quoted as saying he wished to accept an invitation from West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl but his visit must produce fruitful results.

The East German head of state met a four-member Japanese parliamentary delegation led by former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi.

Honecker did not say directly he had canceled a visit to the West originally scheduled for this month, Japanese delegation sources said.

MEDIA EXPERTS CLAIM FRG TV POISONS CITIZENS

LD311701 Hamburg DPA in German 1223 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 31 Aug (DPA) -- At a conference in Leipzig, GDR functionaries and media experts have described the effect of West German television on the GDR public as "long-term poison in small doses." It plays the central role in the concept of "ideological sabotage against true socialism in the GDR," as described at the colloquium which was reported by the journal THEORY AND PRACTICE OF SOCIALIST JOURNALISM. With powerful transmitters along the GDR state border, FRG imperialism has "created channels of influence which it seeks to use in a massive and deliberate way," it was asserted in the journal according to the Information Bureau (West) today. Western correspondents in socialist countries were also criticized at the colloquium. They construe a "biased picture of political events" in these states.

FRG BORDER POLICE AID SECRET SERVICE ON QUERIES

AU311123 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- The Federal Border Police (BGS) are providing "administrative aid" to the secret service in questioning travelers, above all those visiting the GDR. This was brought to the center of attention at a hearing of the Bundestag SDP Group.

In this connection the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU of Wednesday [29 August] stresses that the Bonn Ministry of the Interior is striving toward a law to increase even further the authority of the BGS in questioning travelers and passing on data to the authorities for protection of the constitution. Since 1981 a directive to this effect has existed. According to DPA, Herbert Hellenbroich, president of the Office for the Protection of the Constitution, said in 3 months his office "received 334 requested references to named persons and 811 references to unnamed persons." His office was able to use 98 percent of the references.

In past months it has become known that the preconditions for "total surveillance" are being created at border crossings. The secret services are the beneficiaries of a close-knit police data network extending over the entire FRG.

DISCUSSIONS CONTINUE AT LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR

Leaders Meet Hungarian Minister

LD041142 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Leipzig, September 3 (MTI) -- Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress met with several economic leaders of the German Democratic Republic during the Autumn Leipzig Fair. At a meeting with Minister of Foreign Trade Horst Soelle, discussions focused on issues in connection with fulfilling the Hungarian-GDR goods exchange protocol and tasks in connection with the preparation of the 1985 trade agreement. Peter Veress met Werner Jarowinsky, secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee, and Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy prime minister and president of the GDR section of the Hungarian-GDR Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission. Also present at the meetings was Dr Bela Szalai, Hungarian ambassador to the GDR. Peter Veress returned to Budapest Monday.

Agreement With France Signed

LD042010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1445 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Leipzig, 4 Sep (ADN) -- A program for the development of economic, industrial, and technoligical cooperation between France and the GDR, for the years 1985 to 1990 was signed on Tuesday by Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and by the French minister for industrial reform and foreign trade, Mrs Edith Cresson. Mrs Cresson is in Leipzig on an official visit to the autumn fair. Following the successful economic cooperation achieved in recent years, the signatories expressed, during a constructive exchange of views, their firm intention to significantly expand cooperation in the economic and industrial-technological fields in the coming years. Minister Cresson underlined the international significance of the Leipzig fair and expressed the conviction that economic cooperation between France and the GDR will receive further boosts.

Schuerer, Kostandov Talks

LD042218 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Leipzig/Halle, 4 Sep (ADN) -- The Soviet Government delegation to the Leipzig Autumn Fair today discussed long-term tasks in bilateral cooperation the Leipzig-Grimma Chemical Plant Construction Combine and Buna Chemical Works in Halle Bezirk. Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Minister, accompanied the government delegation led by Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The production profile of the chemical plant construction combine has been characterized for a long time by close scientific-technological and production cooperation within CEMA and especially with USSR partners. Plants for the Soviet mineral oil and natural gas program as well as for the food industry are exported to the USSR on a large scale. GDR Chemical Industry Minister Guenther Wyschofsky said the whole of the industrial sector is fulfilling its obligations toward the Soviet Union. Leonid Kostandov said he was able to see for himself at the Leipzig fair that science, technology, and production in the combine are primarily aimed at the Soviet Union's requirements. During the discussion, the Soviet delegation leader emphasized that the increased development rate of scientific-technological progress demands close communal work in the comprehensive solution of tasks in chemical plant construction. Gerhard Schuerer underlined that long-term coordination of projects is important and will help to develop GDR-USSR cooperation even more effectively.

The guests inspected highly productive assembly areas and modern research establishments, through which the chemical plant construction combine is preparing for important and larger tasks of coming years. On show were computer-controled machine-tool complexes with integrated robot attachments, an automated tubular heat exchanger assembly including microelectronics, and an electronic development center for project preparation and construction. The guests also viewed the development center for industrial robot technology for the chemical and chemical plant construction sectors. At the Buna Chemical Works, Leonid Kostandov showed interest in the works' know-how in adding higher value to indigenous raw materials. About half the output of the main enterprise, the world's largest carbide producer, is based on lignite and lime. Kostandov referred to top-level agreements reached at the CEMA meeting, which provide for increased extraction and high-value processing of available raw materials as a key task for all member-states.

In the new polyvinyl chloride [PVC] complex the visitors were told about its high productivity. It produces plastic materials for pipes, cables, and many applications in industry, construction, agriculture, and the home. The USSR imports PVC, materials [hilfsstoffe] for the textile industry and aids [hilfsmittel] for the petroleum industry, synthetic rubber, foil, tubes, and stabilizers.

LEADERS MEET DPRK MILITARY OFFICIALS; VISIT ENDS

Hoffmann Welcomes O Chin-u

LD020140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1228 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN) -- An impressive brotherhood-in-arms meeting united on Saturday the members of the National People's Army John Schehr Unit and the members of the military delegation of the DPRK.

Army General O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, was welcomed with military ceremony by the regiment.

At the start Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, conveyed to the DPRK military delegation and all participants in the friendship meeting the most cordial militant greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and chairman of the State Council and the GDR National Defense Council. Army Gen Hoffmann expressed his satisfaction that only 3 months after the visit by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and president of the DPRK, an official military delegation of the socialist fraternal country had arrived in the GDR. "Even if we are thousands of kilometers apart," he emphasized, "we are yet united by common interests and a joint responsibility in the struggle for safeguarding socialist achievements and peaceful existence of the peoples in extremely important regions of the international class struggle."

Together with the Soviet Union, the most powerful peace force, the SED, the working people, and the army of the socialist German state, supported the consistent fight of the Korean people for the safeguarding of peace on its peninsula in the Far East.

"To strengthen overall and reliably protect militarily, socialism in the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states of the Warsaw Pact," Minister Hoffmann said, "that is what is needed at this hour. And that is the surest guarantee that never again will war emanate from German soil."

Army Gen O Chin-u emphasized in his address that the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and their armies were developing every day and that the heads of state had set milestones for this. "We noted with pleasure the magnificant success in the GDR achieved by the people and soldiers in strengthening the power of the socialist state," he said. This success testified to the superiority of the socialist order. The success made a significant contribution toward raising substantially the international position of the country and to strengthening the forces of world socialism.

Honecker Receives Delegation

LD031823 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1535 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and of the GDR National Defense Committee, today received the delegation of the DPRK led by Army General O Chin-u, Presidium member of the KWP Central Committee Politburo and minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces. During the friendly meeting in the SED Central Committee building in Berlin the Korean defense minister [as received] conveyed fraternal greetings from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, which Erich Honecker warmly reciprocated.

Army Gen O Chin-u explained how the fraternal people and their soldiers are successfully implementing the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress aimed at the further steady raising of material and cultural living standards and the protection of socialist achievements.

Erich Honecker described the military delegation's visit to the GDR a few months after Kim Il-song's friendship visit to the GDR as renewed proof of close solidarity between the two parties, states, peoples, and armies.

In the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the GDR and the DPRK, many impulses for joint struggle in defense of peace in Europe, Asia, and the whole world will come from the meetings between the comrades-in-arms.

In this connection Erich Honecker noted the aggressive and peace-threatening machinations of imperialism, especially of the United States. The deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in West Europe and in Asia further aggravates the international situation. It is therefore more than ever necessary to step up the struggle for peace, arms control, and disarmament. The working people and the soldiers of the GDR stand firmly behind the peace proposals of the Warsaw Pact states. They unanimously support the latest proposals by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the PRAVDA interview, which are in the security interests of all peoples and countries.

Erich Honecker said they considered it their priority task, in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, to strengthen socialism in an all-around way and thus implement the policy laid down by the 10th SED Congress, which was directed toward the people's well-being and the safeguarding of peace. Seen from this point of view, the performance of members of the National People's Army in the 35th year of the GDR's existence are eloquent testimony to their determination, together with comrades-in-arms from the armed forces of the USSR and the other socialist states, reliably to safeguard the further progress of developed socialist society and not to allow at any time a change in the existing strategic military balance in favor of imperialism.

In recognition of and in tribute to outstanding services for the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and the Armed Forces of the GDR and the DPRK, Erich Honecker presented the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK with the Scharnhorst Order.

Also taking part in the meeting, which was held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, were Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, and Deputy Minister of National Defense Colonel General Heinz Kessler and Colonel General Fritz Streletz. DPRK Ambassador to the GDR Pak Hyon-po was also present.

O Chin-u Visits Troops; Departs

LD041830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1356 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Sep (ADN) -- At the end of its 1-week stay in the GDR, the DPRK military delegation had a meeting today in Berlin with Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense. The delegation headed by Army General O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the WPK Centra Committee and minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces, visited troop units and training establishments of the GDR National People's Army and exchanged views on political and combat training.

During the cordial meeting at the Defense Ministry, Army Gen Hoffmann, and Army Gen O Chin-u emphasized the fraternal links between the SED and the WPK. Under their leadership the friendly relations between the two states and armies are developing successfully. The results of the visits of the military delegation contributes to further deepening the close brother-in-arms between the forces of the two countries, which fulfill their humanistic mission for the protection of peace at the frontline between imperialism and socialism. Earlier, Minister Hoffmann awarded the combat order "For services to people and fatherland" to the members of the delegation. The delegation was seen off on the same day with military honors.

PRC JOURNALISTS END VISIT WITH GEGGEL MEETING

LD312131 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1412 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 31 Aug (ADN) -- A delegation of Chinese journalists, led by Mao Guohua chairman of the Journalists' Club of the All-China Journalists' Association, has been on an information visit to the GDR. In connection with the forthcoming 35th anniversary of the GDR, the Chinese guests of the GDR Journalists' Association visited industrial enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, educational institutions and cultural facilities in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Cottbus, and Rostock. The Chinese journalists acquainted themselves with the results of socialist development in many social areas. Particular interest was aroused by questions of the management of the socialist competition, the diverse initiatives of the FDJ and the domestic construction program. To mark the conclusion of their stay, the Chinese guests were received by Heinz Geggel, chief of the SED Central Committee Agitation Department. He described to the Chinese journalists how the decisions of the 10th SED Congress regarding domestic and foreign policy are being realized and how the working people are contributing through great initiatives and high-level performances in preparation for the 35th anniversary to strengthening the GDR and to securing peace.

PRC SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD032133 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Sep (ADN) -- At the invitation of President of the GDR Academy of Sciences Professor Dr Werner Scheler, a delegation from the PRC Academy of Scineces, led by its deputy general secretary, Hu Yongchang, has arrived in the GDR. The delegation will hold discussions on the development of scientific **relations within** the framework of the govenment agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation, as well as visiting scientific institutions of the academy. .

PRC CULTURAL DELEGATION HOLDS INITIAL TALKS

LD041128 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1035 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Sep (ADN) -- A delegation from the PRC Ministry of Culture, headed by Vice Minister for Culture Lu Zhixian, arrived in Berlin on Tuesday [4 September]. The state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Culture, Kurt Loeffler, held the first exchange of views with the guests on the cultural cooperation between both countries. During its stay the delegation will visit cultural facilities in Berlin and in the Erfurt Bezirk and will learn about the development of socialist culture in the GDR.

EDITORIAL: REMEMBERING HISTORY ON WORLD PEACE DAY

AU050900 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1/2 Sep 84 p 2

[Editorial headlined "On World Peace Day"]

[Text] Together with all peace-loving people, we are celebrating 1 September as World Peace Day. The date is an occasion to draw topical conclusions from history, particularly from its darkest chapters. It was on 1 September 1939 that German imperialism began World War II. Forty-five years ago today Hitler's Wehrmacht attacked Poland. Thus 6 long years of terrible Nazi crimes were started. The culmination of these crimes, but at the same time the beginning of the end of the imperialist aggressor state, was the attack on the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941.

World War II demanded 55 million dead and left 35 million invalids. The values of human labor that were destroyed are indeterminable and so are the hunger, misery, and disease resulting from these destructions.

Today the global situation has deteriorated in a manner which arouses concern. With the current state of weapons technology the consequences of a new world war would be even more dramatic than at that time. Such a war would result in mankind's self-destruction. That is why the struggle for peace is the most important task of the present time.

Our Republic came into existence as the result of the Second World War and postwar developments. The victory of the Red Army and its allies in the anti-Hitler coalition opened a new future for our people. More than 20 million Soviet citizens fell in the struggle. Their legacy is sacred to us. It is being fulfilled in the GDR, particularly by the younger generation which did not experience the terrors of the Second World War. For all citizens of our Republic the celebrations of the 35th anniversary are part of the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler-fascism and the liberation of the German people by the glorious Soviet Army.

The GDR came into existence as a result and as legacy of the antifascist resistance. In 1945 the German Communist Party, which had carried on the struggle within the country without break in spite of cruel persecution and great sacrifice, was on the spot. It learned the lessons of history and together with the revolutionary forces in the SPD forged the unity of the working class. Thus was created the firm foundation for the broad alliance of all those who are realizing democracy and socialism in a process of revolutionary change following the liberation. "Our Republic entered life as a state of peace. Its motto was and is: Never again must war start from German soil:"

If there is talk that the situation today once again arouses concern, then the danger arises from the imperialist policy of arms drive and confrontation. It finds expression in the stationing of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe. The United States, which is continuing its long-term policy of "crusade" against socialism, is striving for military superiority. That is why Erich Honecker said in the interview for NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the BERLINER ZEITUNG and ADN: "Firmly resolved to maintain under all circumstances the military balance, as an essential precondition for the securing of peace, the GDR took the necessary countermeasures on the basis of agreements with the USSR after the start of stationing by NATO." They are the decisive answer to the United States' policy of intimidation.

At the same time we are doing everything so that the damage caused by the missile stationing does not spread, but is limited as much as possible. We are acting on the possibility that in spite of the increased danger brought about by the most aggressive imperialist circles the situation is not irreversible. The GDR is doing all in its power to ensure that international developments are guided back to the path of the process of detente in accordance with the results of the Helsinki conference.

We are doing everything we can to improve the international climate and create an atmosphere of international trust. The mobilization for detente and peace is currently the decisive issue which mankind has to resolve. This corresponds to the course of the socialist states as it was set by their leading representatives in Prague and Moscow as well as in the meeting of the foreign ministers in Budapest. It corresponds to the declaration by the CEMA of 16 May 1984 on the preservation of peace and international economic cooperation.

The most important lesson of World War II, whose first shots were fired 45 years ago today, is: War must be fought before it has started. That is precisely the unified political line of the fraternal socialist countries.

The GDR is vigilant regarding the dangerous imperialist machinations. It is consistent in its position. It is constructive in its policies. It acts on the assumption that the most important steps are to stop the further stationing of missiles and to dismantling already stationed systems. The conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of military force and on the preservation of peaceful relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact has acquired greater significance. Also, such measures as the freezing of all nuclear arms and agreeing to a treaty renouncing the first use of nuclear arms and banning the militarization of space would be suitable measures to further disarmament and detente and strengthen trust between the states. As far as the GDR is concerned, it is ready to make all of its territory available for a nuclear-battlefield-weapons-free zone in Central Europe, as proposed by the Swedish Government.

In general we hold the view that in the face of the escalation of the international situation it is necessary to increase the striving for peaceful coexistence. There is no reasonable alternative. It is better to negotiate 10 times than to shoot once.

The workers of our country stand wholly and completely behind the constructive peace policy of our party and the government of the GDR. This policy was decided by the 10th SED Congress, continuously developed at the Central Committee meetings, and analyzed and developed further in Erich Honecker's interview with great impressiveness. This policy was a strong impetus for the creative work, full of initiative, of the whole population. Without it the good results which we are now able to see before the 35th anniversary of the GDR and which are being increased with determination in all fields in the weeks remaining before the anniversary of our Republic would be unthinkable.

Thirty-five years of existence for the GDR -- 35 years in which we, side by side with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, have contributed to the longest period of peace experienced by Europe in its recent history.

It is especially fitting today to quote the motto for action by people in town and country and which has arisen from histroical experience: The stronger socialism, the more secure peace. On the basis of the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy that has been implemented consistently for over 1 decade, millions are doing their best every day at their workplaces to strengthen socialism and to increase its international authority. On the basis of its eocnomic dynamics and its political stability the GDR's opportunities in the struggle to secure peace have increased significantly.

In honor of World Peace Day today thousands of collectives in town and country have completed shifts of the highest performance. They also contribute to making the 35th year of the GDR the most successful so far in the history of our state. They are setting new standards for the path ahead of us. And they are of benefit to everyone, for the highest aim of economics and politics in our state is the well-being of the people.

The well-being of the people, the well-being of the peoples; in remembering the Second World War no one must forget their concern for peace. The victims of German militarism and fascism remind us. As far as we are concerned we will remain true to the oath which we swore in 1945 and reaffirmed at the birth of the GDR and will fulfill everyday a good deed for the securing of peace and the strengthening of socialism.

BERLIN WORKERS SESSION WELCOMES MITTAG, NAUMANN

LD031947 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0758 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Sep (ADN) -- The Ninth Berlin Outstanding Worker Conference opened at the Palace of the Republic today.

Approximately 4,300 outstanding workers of the capital will review the current competition results in the GDR's 35th year, will exchange experiences, and discuss further projects to meet and exceed the 1984 National Economic Plan and to tackle the new stage of the economic strategy of the working class party. The delegates welcomed members of the Politburo and Secretaries of the SED Central Committee Guenter Mittag and Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the SED's Berlin Bezirk Executive Committee, and other officials.

LATE REPORT: USSR'S KOSTANDOV DIES SUDDENLY

DW051117 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and CPSU Central Committee member, died unexpectedly this morning at the age of 69. He was also chairman of the Soviet side of the Mixed Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the GDR. Leonid Kostandov was attending the Leipzig Autumn Fair as the head of the Soviet Government delegation. His sudden death occured during his visiting tour of the GDR.

Kostandov Honored at Embassy

LD051231 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN) -- [Words indistinct] Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, and Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, and Dr Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, expressed their condolences on Wednesday at the USSR Embassy in the GDR on the death of Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Erich Honecker expressed to Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, his deep condolences on the death of the Soviet politician, who was for years the chairman of the Soviet side of the USSR-GDR government commission and headed the USSR Government delegation to the Leipzig Autumn Fair.

In the course of the day condolences were conveyed by leading members of the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, and of other ministries, of workers in combines and enterprises, and of workers in foreign trade and research institutions which cultivate close economic and scientific-technological relations with partners in the Soviet Union.

Representatives of mass organizations such as the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, the FDGB and the FDJ expressed their sympathy to USSR Ambassador Kochemasov and other Soviet diplomats on the death of the Soviet Government official, who had been linked with the GDR through decades of close and fraternal friendship and performed outstanding services in the development of socilaist economic integration. They bowed before the black-edged portrait of the deceased and signed the book of condolences on display.

CANCELLATION OF HONECKER VISIT TO FRG VIEWED

LD041916 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The planned visit to the FRG by Erich Honecker has been postponed. Our correspondent in Berlin, Gabor Nemes, outlines the report concerning this issued by the official GDR news agency.

[Nemes] The planned visit to the FRG by Erich Honecker will not take place at the end of September. According to an ADN report, Ambassador Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent representation in Bonn, met Philipp Jenninger, minister in the Bonn chancellor's office, today, and made a statement.

It is necessary to take as the point of departure, he said, that the date envisaged by the Bonn government for the visit of the president of the GDR State Council is no longer realistic. Originally, Erich Honecker was expected in the FRG on 26 September. At the same time, Moldt called only the date improbable; in fact, he indicated that the communique, usual after visits, was also discussed in the chancellor's office, which can only be interpreted to mean that Erich Honecker's trip has not been totally struck off the agenda. Preparation is still in progress.

Much is still open, the diplomat stated. He noted that presently a damaging debate in an unworthy style is taking place about the visit in the FRG. In connection with this, he referred to the statements by Dregger. Alfred Dregger, head of the parliamentary group of the ruling Christian Democrats in Bonn, recently said that the future of the FRG does not depend on Honecker's visit.

For the time being, commentaries have not been added in Berlin to the brief ADN report. However, everyone remembers that this is already the second time that a planned visit to the FRG by Erich Honecker has been postponed, although it is also true that the relationship between the two German states did not deteriorate after the postponement last year. In fact, in spite of the unfavorable international situation, relations have developed positively. The GDR has stated now too that it is striving for normal relations with its western neighbor.

The dialogue between the two German states is continuing at a variety of levels. However, the highest-level exchange of views must be waited for, for the time being.

FRG FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD041211 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 3 (MTI) -- Gerhard Stoltenberg, minister of finance of the Federal Republic of Germany, arrived in Budapest for an official visit Monday [3 September]. He was met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi. Also present was Norman Dencker, ambassador of the FRG to Hungary.

PEACE COUNCIL STRESSES NEED TO AVERT WAR

LD041148 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 3 (MTI) -- Everything possible has to be done to prevent a new catastrophe threatening our entire civilization -- stresses a statement of the Hungarian National Peace Council, made public Monday [3 September] on the occasion of the World Day of Peace.

The document warns that "there are those who wish to obliterate the lessons of the Second World War, that, had the peace loving forces and the sober politicians joined forces beforehand, had the Western powers not been blinded by their deep-rooted anti-Soviet feelings, then the plans of the Hitlerites endeavouring for world power could have been frustated from the start. This historical lesson of the Second World War must never be forgotten."

"The current, 45th anniversary was the day of remembrance and of mobilization. Especially as preparations for a war have never been as obvious and large-scale in the last years as today, from the part of the leaders of the United States. "In the Soviet Union, which sacrificed two million [as received] lives in the war, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, has repeatedly stated the readiness of the Soviet Government for honest and genuine talks, and called on the American Government for realism and the dialogue of equal sides. "The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Hungarian peace movement, is active in this spirit, to strengthen the global movement fighting to avert the threat of war, in proportion with our possibilities", runs the statement of the Hungarian National Peace Council.

SANDOR GASPAR RECEIVES SWEDISH TU DELEGATION

LD312316 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, met the delegation of the Swedish Agricultural Workers' Union, currently on a visit to Hungary under the leadership of President Borje Svenson. The Swedish delegation had been invited by the Hungarian Union of Agricultural, Forestry and Water Supply Workers.

MSZMP'S KOROM DEPARTS FOR ETHIOPIA 4 SEPTEMBER

LD041237 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI) -- Mihaly Korom, member of the MSZMP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and party and state delegation left Budapest for Ethiopia Tuesday to attend the First Congress of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and festivities on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

ACZEL LEAVES FOR CUBA AT CP INVITATION

LD042001 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Gyorgy Aczel has left for Cuba. The member of the party Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee was invited on an official visit by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

URBAN, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR TRIPOLI CELEBRATIONS

LD312307 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI) -- Hungarian Minister of Communications Lajos Urban and government delegation left Budapest for Tripoli Friday to attend festivities marking the 15th anniversary of the Libyan revolution. Delegation was invited by the leadership of Libya.

OVARI ON PARTY CONGRESS, FOREIGN POLICY, ECONOMY

LD041206 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 3 (MTI) -- A diploma awarding and school year opening ceremony was held Monday at the political college of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

The speaker of the ceremony was Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

Miklos Ovari said: "The forthcoming period will be especially important in the life of the party and the country. Preparations for the 13th party congress have begun, in the course of which we have to review implementation of the resolutions of the 12th congress, analyze the country's situation, strengthen all elements in the policy of the party which have stood the test and point ahead, and answer the most important questions which occupy the attention of the party, the country and the population. The current, increasingly active debates also have to serve strengthening the party's ideological and political unity."

Speaking of foreign policy issues Miklos Ovari said that in the current, more complicated situation "we are doing everything possible to continue the sole rational tendency of peaceful coexistence. In this respect our most important task is to do everything to safeguard the balance of power. And this includes not only the military balance of power, for the unity, cooperation and concentration of the socialist countries has an outstanding role in the power balance, as it is an indispensable part of it. Therefore, special attention has to be devoted to issues of cooperation between the socialist countries."

Miklos Ovari also spoke of the April resolution of the HSWP Central Committee, which "was especially favourably received as its aim was to find socialist solution and means for solving the economic tasks of the present, for enforcing our economic policy. The already introduced, or planned measures are already pointing in the direction of the socialist solution. The most essential feature of these measures is that they place greater emphasis on the traditional socialist values.

"The April resolution was favourably received also because it seeks the road leading out of the difficulties not by further economic restrictions but by encouraging more efficient management", said, among other things, Miklos Ovari.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE DEBATES EXPORT TASKS

LD302139 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] How can the export of Hungarian agricultural output be increased, amid more difficult circumstances? Nearly every speaker at today's 10th national itinerant conference on agriculture and food in Szombathely touched on this issue, as did Dr Gabor Magyar, deputy minister of agriculture and food. One-quarter of our exports is agricultural products, he said. For this reason, the agricultural industry plays a decisive role in our foreign trade, yet the effect of the glut which has developed in the international market, low export prices, and last year's drought has scarcely facilitated the task of agriculturalists. Improvement still cannot be expected on the foreign market. We must resort to new methods, such as more vigorous marketing activity, up-to-date market information, and a thorough knowledge of requirements.

Every participant agreed on this. Nor was there a difference of view that credit opportunities for producers must be improved. Further conditions for increasing exports are better quality and growing selection. According to plans, our agricultural exports to capitalist countries will increase this year by 3.6 percent, and to socialist countries by 4.1 percent.

Finally, another thought; this time about work tools. Hungarian agriculture can (?improve) its competitiveness only if it keeps abreast of the most recent technical accomplishments.

The 10th national itinerant conference on agriculture and food will conclude its work tomorrow.

SZUROS ON PROFESSIONALS IN TECHNICAL JOBS

LD020041 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) -- "The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is aware of problems stemming from often inadequate social prestige and pay granted to professionals in technical jobs. The party is the view that there is a need to raise the salaries of these professionals substantially yet it would be a mistake to think that such a move can remove all the tension once and for all." This statement was made by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, at the reunion meeting at the University of Heavy Industry at Miskolc Saturday. He continued:

"For a lasting solution of the problem we have to modernize the structure of the Hungarian economy and industry and continuously raise technical standards. That is necessary bothfor creating the funds for higher pay and for allowing greater room for professionals to unfold their creative power.

"In April 1984 the HSWP Central Committee endorsed the modernization of the system of economic management so that the economic environment should almost oblige companies to renew themselves and grant higher pay for people who work efficiently and are well-trained."

Matyas Szuros concluded: "Having modest natural resources and material means Hungary's fate relies greatly on how she can utilize the intellectual capital of young professionals in technical jobs."

HAVASI SPEAKS AT MINERS DAY FESTIVITIES 30 AUG

LD311235 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 30 (MTI) -- To mark the forthcoming 34th Miners' Day, a festive meeting was held in Budapest Thursday, where Industry Minster Laszlo Kapolyi appreciated the contribution to the economy of coal, petroleum, gas and mineral miners and expressed tribute to them on behalf of the HSWP Central Committee, the government and the Presidential Council, Also present was Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

Minister Kapolyi said a key economic priority is to speed up exploitation of domestic power and mineral resources and conserve raw materials and energy. The target of 1984 is to mine twenty-five million tonnes of coal, two million tonnes of petroleum, seven thousand million cubic metres of natural gas and two point nine million tonnes of bauxite. Nearly ten thousand miners are to be awarded in the forthcoming days throughout the country and miners working for the same mine for a stated period of time receive extra bonuses.

POSTPONEMENT OF HONECKER VISIT TO FRG CITED

LD041435 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] A visit by Erich Honecker to the FRG expected at the end of this month has been postponed. This was announced by the GDR Permanent Mission in Bonn. In connection with this situation, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has met with his closest associates, and an official statement by the Bonn government is expected soon.

PRON CHAIRMAN ATTACKS FRG 'FABRICATIONS'

LD281542 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] [No dateline as received] Catholic activist, novelist, Chairman of PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] National Council Jan Dobraczynski granted an interview to the Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE, saying among other things: "We are now going through immense tensions. All of a sudden there emerge problems that have for years seemed to be settled. At a time of economic pressure on Poland and the anti-Polish campaign in the U.S. bordering on hysteria, there comes an unexpected statement about the alleged one million Germans living in Poland. Cardinal Primate Glemp gave a clear answer in this respect at the Jasna Gora shrine on August 15."

"There are no Germans in Poland. The German population left the historically Polish territories on the Odra River right after the war heading for one of the two German states existing today. The following years saw several more outflows of those who suddenly -- to believe in the FRG prosperity -- started to "feel" they were Germans.

"I have always come out in favour of a reconciliation between our two nations," Dobra Dobraczynski went on, "and I think I have done something in this respect. I have many friends in the FRG. I am of the opinion, however, that creating fiction does not serve the cause of that reconciliation. Reconciliation is not tantamount to buying. One must not "fabricate" a non-existent minority just because one has money and using this money."

FINANCE MINISTER ON IMF, IBRD MEMBERSHIP

LD032023 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Interview with Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz by Editor Janusz Marszycki; date and place not given; live or recorded]

[Text] [Marszycki] Recently, in connection with the U.S. Government's statements on its intention to lift some of the restrictions against our country, the question of our application for membership in the IMF and in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD], has come back. Will you comment on these statements?

[Nieckarz] The statement by the U.S. Government concerning the gradual lifting of restrictions against Poland, as was emphasized in the Polish Government's reply, concerned minor issues from the economic point of view. The Americans have made a lot of propaganda noise about these matters. But we assess even this small step positively. However, the most important issues within the range of restrictions are financial and economic relations. One of these subjects concerns the IMF. So far, the U.S. Government has adopted a clearly destructive attitude, linking our membership with political conditions.

Also at present, the linking of the U.S. stand with assessments of the implementation of the Amnesty Act in our country is unacceptable. The act was passed by the Sejm of the PPR and concerns Polish citizens, not by the U.S. Senate concerning American citizens.

Once again, I want to dispel any illusions and stress firmly that our application for membership in the IMF will not be connected with any political conditions by any other state. Also, no political conditions will influence the activities of the Polish Government for normalization of the social and economic situation in our country.

The announcement of a modification of the U.S. Government's stand concerning our membership in the IMF would be a sign of a more realistic attitude on this matter.

It must be remembered that our membership in the IMF and the IBRD should be regarded as favorable, both from the point of view of the interests of the creditor states and of Poland. Let us also that despite the high share of the United States in the total number of votes in the IMF, it is not the United States alone who decides Poland's acceptance into the fund; this will be the subject of talks between us and the IMF authorities as an international organization.

The votes of all members of that organization decide the membership of a country joining the fund. In this context, we observe with satisfaction the growing support for our application given by many governments, including those of West European countries.

[Marszycki] Mr Minister, how is our application for membership of the IMF and the World Bank linked with the Poland's payments situation in general?

[Nieckarz] There is a direct link. It is linked with the general principle, implemented by the Polish Government, of honoring international obligations, including financial obligations, and settling the Polish debt by way of agreement with all creditor groups. We are implementing this principle by concluding further agreements with the commercial banks. We are carrying out these agreements in full. This is the most tangible proof that, if political interests do not come into play, then mutually advantageous agreements are possible. We proceed from the assumption that our financial obligations, totaling about $26 billion, have to be paid off sooner or later. Unfortunately, this is the nature of debts; these are the realities. The only point is for the conditions of those repayments to be adapted to the realistic possibilities of our economy and that those conditions should offer prospects for further development of the economy and increased exports, and should not hold back that development. We are and will be holding talks in this spirit, on the question of rescheduling payments by virtue of guaranteed credits in the so-called Paris Club (?by) Western governments. However, this must not be unilateral normalization, where the Polish side is obliged to make repayments, and where the partners hamper the development of our country and treat us worse than other countries in a similar payments situation. We will not agree to it. Our partners must take into consideration that, independent of political assessment losses inflicted by them on our economy objectively worsen the conditions of repayment of our obligations. If we cannot reach an agreement and normalization today, then tomorrow these conditions will become even more difficult than yesterday.

[Marszycki] How can the process of negotiations and our acceptance in the IMF be carried out?

[Nieckarz] From the technical and procedural point of view, the matter is complicated, thus I will limit myself to several statements: First, we will have to prepare an economic report primarily concerning the balance of payments questions. Next, we must agree with the fund on a number of legal documents and carry out negotiations concerning the amount of Poland's share in the fund -- payable 25 percent in convertible currency and 75 percent in home currency. The number of votes allocated to Poland will depend on the total sum payable and also on the extent of possible credits. After these preliminary procedures, Poland's application will be voted on by the fund's member-countries. In order to become an ordinary member, a majority of votes is required.

Poland's acceptance into the IBRD is much simpler, and will take place after obtaining membership in the IMF.

[Marszycki] We have exhausted the organizational issues, but what concrete benefits can we expect from becoming members of these organizations? For example, does it indicate chances for increased imports?

[Nieckarz] The benefits can be both direct and indirect. Direct benefits are first of all raising the country's financial credibility in international banking and financial circles, on which depends to a great extent the possibility of obtaining, and improving the conditions of, credit from other sources, particularly commercial banks.

Poland's membership in the IMF would make it easier, generally speaking, to implement the program of returning to equilibrium in Poland's balance of payments, and to decrease in the long term the burden to the economy caused by indebtness. The following could be mentioned as direct benefits: First, the possibility of using long-term credits granted by the fund for goals connected with equilibrium in the balance of payments -- such credits have a lower rate of interest than, for example, credits granted by commercial banks or government institutions. Second, the possibility of periodically obtaining nonrefundable allocations of international money in the form of Special Drawing Rights -- the so-called SDR's. But this would require me to give a separate and more detailed explanation. Next, membership in the IBRD will give us advantageous conditions, long-term credits for investment projects -- particularly in the mining industry, the power industry, transport, and agriculture -- and also creates the possibility of participation by our enterprises in tendering [przetargi] for investment projects realized on the basis of this bank's credits.

However, I would like to stress that one must not expect a shower of dollars from the fund that would free us from the duty of gradual repayment of obligations caused by earlier credits. We should have no illusions in this matter.

[Marszycki] Mr Minister, we have spoken about the advantages, but one also hears much about the negative effects of this kind of membership. Recently there have been frequent reports from Latin America stating that the IMF's recommendations are difficult to accept by countries applying for credits and that the fund is interfering with such matters as prices, wages, exchange rates, and welfare expenditure. In this connection, what would be our country's obligations to the fund?

[Nieckarz] The difficulties which you have described mostly concern the realization of programs aimed at cutting down budget deficits and disadvantageous phenomena which impair the internal and external equilibrium of a given country, such as inflation. I think that such difficulties would also occur without membership in the fund. The fund has the right to obtain reports on the realization of programs to be aided by its credits. In every case, however, mutual relations are regulated by negotiation, where implementation of the economic program agreed with the fund must be in accord with the general socioeconomic program implemented by our government.

Poland is not a member of the fund at present. However, because of the difficulties we are experiencing, we are implementing a whole series of essential programs to restore the economy to health. The goals of those programs will, I think, be accepted by the fund and acknowledged to be correct. We are introducing economic reform; we are curtailing inflation; we are putting the wages and prices system in order; we are gradually cutting back on subsidies; we are increasing, generally speaking, the role of indirect parameters in managing the economy. Of course, we will not agree to every recommendation of the fund. Furthermore, this does not mean that implementation of all our programs will meet with the fund's full approval. We will undoubtedly have difficult talks on these matters; but we are not afraid of those discussions. In no case, of course, must it lead to limitation of the sovereignty of our country in undertaking basic socioeconomic programs.

[Marszycki] I see, Minister, that you are not afraid of the fund's conditions, but in that case, how does our economic policy fit the recommendations generally applied by the fund?

[Nieckarz] I have already partly answered that question. However, I would like to add that the statutory principles of the fund, approved in 1945 with the participation of a Polish delegation, made the fund a way of evolution, a universal organization. It has 143-member-countries which include capitalist, developing, and socialist countries -- among others Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Vietnam, and the PRC. Hence, the fund's recommendations must take into account the differences between individual countries, sometimes considerable (?differences), both as regards the level of development and the sociopolitical system. The same will apply to our case, with our acceptance into the fund.

[Marszycki] Minister, does this mean that we must not expect a shower of dollars or (?an immediate) improvement in our [word indistinct] balance of payments; instead, we are facing long and arduous negotiations?

[Nieckarz] Yes, of course. However, weighing up the pluses and minuses, we come out in favor of beginning negotiations with the fund and joining both the IMF and the IBRD. All the more so because, taking recent years into consideration, Poland has the moral right to expect the most economically developed countries of the West, the members of that fund, to give us support in that organization, to make up even in part for the economic losses we sustained as a result of their policy toward Poland.

[Marszycki] Thank you for the interview, sir.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON CHELM SPEECH, 31 AUG EVENTS

LD041918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 84

["Report" on press conference held by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban for foreign correspondents on 4 September in Warsaw; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] At the beginning of the conference, the spokesman talked about the Western response to the speech by General Wojciech Jaruzelski in Chelm:

"I say that the Western press gave a one-sided and therefore tendentious portrayal of the content of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech at the officers' commencement parade in Chelm. REUTER reported that Gen Jaruzelski attacked the West, mentioning countries and reasons. West German and French radio, Mr Bobinski in the FINANCIAL TIMES, and others presented the speech's content in a similar way.

"I would like to explain that Gen Jaruzelski did not attack the Western countries, but only the forces carrying out an aggressive and confrontational policy. I want to stress Gen Jaruzelski's words about our appreciation for the peace forces on the other side of the Laba River that are disposed toward constructive cooperation. We want to broaden such cooperation, but we reject conditions being dictated to us.

"The Western press reported that the general, quote unquote, had announced a firm reaction to what REUTER called dissident phenomena after the amnesty was granted. This is imprecise. Gen Jaruzelski spoke out sharply against the counterrevolutionary right [Prawica], against extremists. At the same time, he spoke about the lasting and profound mark left by the workers' protest of 1980 against the distortions of socialism, about their being no return to the bad practices of the seventies. He stressed that the way is open for talks on Poland's socialist future, which must be utilized wisely and effectively.

"I quote every word of Gen Jaruzelski's: Every citizen who recognizes and honestly respects in his everyday work the constitutional and systematic principles of the PPR is with us. It is peculiar that the Western press did not notice this very broad conception of where the ally is. I cannot help but get the impression that the solidary deafness of the Western press to the quoted content of the general's speech is not fortuitous. It is manifested, after all, by journalists following every single world of what one woman said to the other or hotly pursuing every alleged implied meaning in even minor, little articles in our press. A one-sided, often primitivist picture of our policy is given to the world in order to make it repugnant.

"A representative of ZYCIE WARSZAWY asked me to comment on the statement by Gen Jaruzelski that influential forces in the FRG were fanning hopes -- I quote the general -- that the so-called German problem can be revived in spite of Poland and bypassing Poland. End of quote. ZYCIE WARSZAWY would like to know the meaning of this. It means literally that nothing can occur in German affairs in spite of Poland and bypassing Poland, because these are the problems of Europe. We are not saying this from the position of national megalomania. When we express this conviction and implement this principle in our policy, we are induced by past experience and geographical location. It was not by accident that Poland was the second country, after the Soviet Union, to conclude a treaty with the FRG in 1970."

Jerzy Urban next expressed his view on Western mass media reports concerning events of 31 August in our country. "French radio, which is controlled by the Government of France, on 1 September at 0645 reported that several thousand had marched in downtown Wroclaw. I quote: Citizens Militia Motorized Reserve [ZOMO] units armed with water cannon, tear gas, and truncheons, dispersed demonstrators, but serious clashes between demonstrators and ZOMO continued until evening. Tanks had been deployed. So far, there are no reports on the number of wounded and arrested people. End of quote.

"I ask the Government of the Republic of France what political calculation and what kind of interest compelled state radio to announce to the world that civil war had broken out in Poland?

"What kind of political morality allows for the perpetration of such monstrous lies?

"We are used to the lies of Western propaganda, but even dirty politics should have some restraint. French Government radio did not say a single word of truth. There was no demonstration numbering several thousand, not in Wroclaw, nor anywhere in Poland. Militia did not use water cannons, tear gas, or truncheons. There were no clashes with milita in Wroclaw, nor anywhere else. There were no clashes at all."

"In connection with a few attempts to start demonstrations, not even a single person was arrested. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1400 GMT on 4 September reports: "A total of 153 people are only facing the misdemeanor courts."] The action in which tanks were used -- the French radio also cannot decide on the numbers of the wounded. [sentence as heard] Whose dreams are these, I ask, dreamt in Paris, which include the flowing the Polish blood? And who orders these dreams to be presented as reality? The West says that the nasty communists from Eastern Europe hate the truth, calling it propaganda aggression. Let the public opinion of Poland and the world pass judgment on what this truth looks like, and on whether or not Poland is the subject of no-holds-barred propaganda aggression. We demand from the French authorities that they stop these astonishing lies about Poland, spread in the world under their tricolor. I spoke personally to the French agency by telephone. I said there are no tanks in the streets of Wroclaw. It was a shame to waste even Z2 on the phone call.

"There are powerful political forces in the West still interested in setting one Pole against another, and in inciting the public opinion of their countries against Poland. Thanks to the lies -- among others of the kind that I have just mentioned -- the West's policy of confrontation and aggression has behind it a certain amount of ballot votes in these allegedly free elections of which the Western democracies are so proud. [sentence as heard] Despite the dreams and fantasies of the Western press, 31 August passed calmly in Poland. Nothing happened which was so dangerous to the public order that the forces of law and order needed to use force. If one compares the way in which this day passed this year and last year, and in 1982, when disturbances involved several dozen towns, then one sees a clear and radical progress in the stabilization in Poland, a calming of moods and an extinguishing of conflicts.

"There were persistent attempts -- always in the same places -- to change the crowds leaving churches after a service into political demonstrations, taking advantage of the fact that people were gathered in the streets. In the old town of Warsaw, the crowd left the church through a narrow street, and therefore there was a crowd in the street. Such provocations failed, even though some of the priests, including Father Popieluszko of Warsaw; Father Jankowski of Gdansk; Father (Janczarz) of Nowa Huta still transform religious services into political demonstrations in attempts to heat emotions. They do this despite the recommendations of the Episcopate and despite our patient warnings that such activity will not be tolerated. I think that everyone in Poland is convinced by now that we are not throwing our words to the wind. The 31st of August was calm, despite numerous appeals by the underground for demonstrations, and announcements of demonstrations published by the Western mass media. Lech Walesa, it is true, did announce, through Radio Free Europe on 1 September at 1900, that Solidarity is now stronger than ever; it seems that he constantly imagines that the year now is 1981."

The spokesman also announced today that one can expect in the nearest future a meeting between Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and Primate Jozef Glemp. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1400 GMT on 4 September 84 adds: "There are also arrangements concerning a visit to Poland by head of West German diplomacy Hans-Dietrich Genscher."] He also outlined what the Western press regards as being the most important items of news from Poland.

"6 August: Frasyniuk suggested that former Solidarity leaders should hold a meeting. Michnik went to the Primate's Committee for Aid to Prisoners. 7 August: Modzelewski went to a town in southwest Poland. 8 August: Frasyniuk met Bujak; Romaszewski met Michnik. One morning Andrzej Gwiazda had a large plateful of boiled beans for breakfast. This one came from THE WALL STREET JOURNAL [laughter from the audience] 9 August: Walesa met Gwiazda, Michnik left Warsaw -- this from THE NEW YORK TIMES.

10 August: Kuron met foreign journalists. As far as his health is concerned, he feels very well; he has lost some weight. 7 [as heard] August: Michnik met with Walesa; on the same day, Lech Walesa is now getting on a bit, put on weight, has a longer moustache. [laughter] Mrs Walesa looks better, is slimmer, has a good hairstyle, and can be very elegant during festive occasions. This description came from a world agency, AFP; this time I have no reservations as to the veracity of this. [laughter] 21 August: (Chalubicki) met Bujak. A more interesting item of news is dated 27 August: Kuron did not meet with Walesa. [laughter] If Western correspondents could bring themselves to treat the authorities in the same way, then I would ask that it should also be noted that on the same day I had no meeting with the Dalai Lama either.

"I would like to point out that Poland is quite a sizable country; we have various and interesting problems; quite important things are happening here, important for the life of Poles and, perhaps, important also for this part of Europe. Maybe Western editorial boards wish to open second centers in Poland, ones which will be interested in the life of this country, since the current centers are interested only in keeping a social diary."

Finally, I would like to acquaint you with Minister Urban's reply to a question on whether the possibility of introducing amendments to the Penal Code is under consideration.

"The government committee in charge of law observance, social order, and discipline has embarked on initiatives to bring the Penal Code more up-to-date."

"This was done in order to combat more effectively the crimes particularly acute in society. This initiative includes, among others, expanding the summary procedure in trials for some crimes. Return of the ordered procedure [tryb nakazowy] for instance is being considered. This means that in cases that are obvious, the court, without a trial, can order a fine or imprisonment unless the accused requests a court trial, in which case the trial will be held as usual. There is a plan to limit the possibility that penalties will be suspended in cases of speculation and the like.

"Some experts specializing in criminal law are proposing to consider the possibility of adding new penalties to the Penal Code: deprivation of civic rights as a separate penalty, and expulsion from Poland for a period defined by the sentence against persons who have been proved to have committed a serious crime against the state resulting from persistent failure to respect the constitutional principles of our political system. Experts who intend to discuss this proposal note that forced exile is not a legal category that is alien to some of the legal systems of the capitalist world.

"If the proposals of some experts were to go further than the stage of preliminary deliberations, then it would be realistic to execute the penalty of expulsion from Poland for a number of years defined by the court. Certain countries on continents other than Europe are ready to receive on agreed conditions, persons who might be expelled from Poland. I reveal these early deliberations in line with the principle of open government, but in no way am I prejudging the reality of further progress of such proposals or even their purposefulness. This depends among other things, on whether we really must be inspired by the legislation of some capitalist countries."

TRADE UNIONISTS MARK WORLD WAR II OUTBREAK

Klafkowski Addresses Meeting

LD020045 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 1 (PAP) -- The college of chairmen of nationwide trade union organisations affiliating 109 union federations gathered at an away-meeting in Gdansk today, to mark the 45th anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two, initiated on September 1, 1939 with the Nazi Germany's aggression on Poland.

In the course of the meeting in the Gdansk city hall, member of the Council of State, Prof. Alfons Klafkowski delivered an address referring to the 45th anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two.

The participants in the meeting adopted a message to nations, governments and parliaments, to trade unions worldwide, calling for preserving peace and opposing forces which increase international tension.

The meeting was attended by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski, PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member, First Secretary of PUWP voivodship committee in Gdansk Stanislaw Bejger, and Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

Message Calls for Peace

LD020057 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 1 Sep 84

["Message of Polish Trade Unionists" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 1 (PAP) -- We, representatives of the Polish reborn trade union movement have assembled for an extraordinary session of the college of national trade union organizations at the Gdansk city hall and on Westerplatte. Forty five years ago, on September 1, 1939, in this very spot fell the first victims in defence of Poland, deserted by all, treacherously attacked from the sea, from land and from the air by the Nazi German Reich. World War II was the most terrible of all wars. Poland, which was the first to put up armed resistance to the aggressors, suffered immense human and material losses. Auschwitz, Majdanek, Stutthof and hundreds of other death camps and sites of mass executions serve as tragic symbols of the crimes perpetrated by Nazi fascism on the occupied Polish soil. That is why the Polish people, mindful of the tragic lesson taught by history, have a special moral right to strive for the preservation of peace and struggle for its consolidation.

The crushing of the Third Reich by the anti-Nazi coalition, with the decisive contribution of the Soviet Army with participation of the Polish Army, and surrender of the Axis states opened the way for peoples of Europe and the whole world to restore peaceful development and coexistence. Yet, the forces of imperialism and militarism, by imposing "cold war" upon the socialist states, endangered realization of these universal hopes and desires of the working people and of nations. They took up a determined struggle against national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The conflicts stirred by imperialism in Korea and Vietnam, and following that in the Middle East and in other regions of the world -- caused incommensurable suffering and dramas in families bereaved of mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, and even children, who are not spared by these wars.

The seventies brought positive, detente tendencies to East-West relations.

An expression of detente was provided by, among other, the treaties concluded by the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the GDR with the Federal Republic of Germany. The CSCE Final Act adopted in Helsinki defined the code of principles governing cooperation between states having different social systems. Yet, actions of the U.S. Administration, particularly during the presidential term of R. Reagan, designed to serve the interests of big capital, have led to brutal violation of the principles and norms of peaceful coexistence contained in the CSCE Final Act and in the United Nations Charter. At present, the world is facing a real danger of the nuclear holocaust. The tense international situation has been further aggravated by deployment of first strike nuclear missiles in certain West European states and by U.S. plans for militarizing outer space. Never before in its history has mankind been faced with such a great, mortal danger of annihilation and destruction of life on earth as at the present time. These are the real effects of policies promulgated by world imperialism, and particularly by the Washington administration, which openly champions global confrontation and the policy from the position of force.

The working people of our country firmly condemn brutal attempts at interfering by the U.S. ruling circles and their NATO allies in the internal affairs of sovereign states and nations, among them the domestic affairs of the Polish people. We, Poles particularly actually feel the effects of Reagan's restrictions aimed against the interests of the working people in our country. U.S. imperialism has once more shown its true, hypocritical nature.

At the same time, forgetting the lesson taught by history, the reappearing forces of militarism and retaliation in the Federal Republic of Germany aim at attaining their revisionist objectives and at invalidating the results of World War II and the post-war development of Europe. This threatens with unforeseeable effects for peace in Europe and in the world. This is also taking place against the vital interests of the population of that country, something noted with anxiety by the progressive and democratic forces in the Federal Republic of Germany which take up and, we have no doubt, shall continue to take up effective actions to neutralize these dangerous imperial tendencies. The existence on the German soil of the first state of workers and peasants, an invincible link in the community of socialist states -- the German Democratic Republic -- is an essential factor of peace and security in Europe. We note with anxiety the political and diplomatic efforts of the reactionary circles in the FRG and NATO towards the GDR, which may in consequence put its security and sovereignty in jeopardy.

The Polish trade union movement, the working people of our country ardently support the peace and disarmament initiatives of the Polish People's Republic, the Soviet Union and all states of the socialist community. These highly important and constructive proposals point the way for international cooperation, serve the vital interests of the working masses and nations. Peace between nations, rapprochement and cooperation have no rational alternative. That is why we support all realistic peace and disarmament initiatives, particularly those which aim at preventing a nuclear disaster, irrespective of where they originate -- as long as they serve building confidence, detente and mutually advantageous cooperation between nations.

The working people observe with anxiety the peace threatening mounting of social tensions in the capitalist countries, i.a. due to brutal attacks against the hard won rights and social privileges of the working people, with a parallel growth of profits for supranational corporations and industrial-military complexes. This is reflected in the steadily growing unemployment, lack of prospects or equal opportunities, particularly for young people and women.

The most current and drastic example of this is the dramatic struggle of British miners for their sovereign labour rights, which has been going on for months. We express our warmest solidarity with them, we condemn the brutal methods of treating workers applied by the government and the capitalists of that country.

There is also a notable increase of disquieting phenomena in the developing countries. As a result of the neo-colonialist policy the gap between those countries and the highly advanced capitalist states is widening. Indebtedness is on an increase. This is often accompanied by hunger, uncontrolled population growth, epidemics, increasing illiteracy. One also notes manifestations of racism and apartheid policies.

We believe that solution of these problems is in the vital interest of all mankind. We express solidarity with the national liberation movements and their struggle for freedom and independence, for progress, democracy and social justice. We stand together with the courageous Palestinian fighters, the patriots of Namibia, Nicaragua, El Salvador, with anti-fascists from Chile -- with all those who, rejecting imperialist and reactionary collusions -- make enormous sacrifices in depending the most sacred rights of the working people and nations of all continents.

Initiative of the World Federation of Trade Unions to proclaim the 1st September as the International Day of Labour Actions for Peace is conducive to consolidation of the international trade union movement in the common struggle for peace in keeping with the programme adopted at the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions in Havana.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, which falls next year, and the world year of youth, we propose an initiative to have the international trade union movement carry out mass actions as part of the "flame of peace." Let that flame, the peaceful ideas and symbols connected with it, serve as an extension of the Polish initiative advanced in the UN and contained in the declaration on preparing societies for life in peace.

From this historic spot we appeal today, on the 45th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, to international public opinion, to governments and parliaments, to the international trade union movement, to progressive social organizations and political parties, to workers, peasants and the intelligentsia, to women and youth, all peaceful, democratic forces, to denominational unions, to take up immediate actions on behalf of dialogue aimed at detente, on behalf of disarmament and improvement in international relations, alleviation of the existing tensions and putting out the hot-beds of conflicts. Instead of allocating material resources for ever more menacing means of destruction, we favour directing them to cooperation of states in fighting off the threats to all mankind such as ecological disasters and civilizational diseases of the end of the 20th century. Let us live in peace on our planet. Let us fight for the right to live, work and develop for our and future generations.

SOLIDARITY'S MODZELEWSKI VIEWS AMNESTY

PM041547 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Aug 84 p 5

[Unattributed report: "The Amnesty Must Be Complete To Create a Favorable Climate for a Political Solution"]

[Text] Karol Modzelewski, a former Solidarity spokesman released in the framework of the Amnesty Act of 21 July, has sent us the following statement which he made when he left prison, and in which, when he says "we," he is referring to the six other Solidarity leaders and the four Social Self-Defense Committee leaders who were threatened with trial:

"To keep us in prison, despite the lifting of internment, the authorities had accused us of attempting to overthrow the regime by violence (Article 123 of the Penal Code). In fact, this accusation related to our undoubtedly legal activity in the Solidarity trade union leadership before 13 December 1981. This was a completely trumped-up accusation. However, it brought us more than 2 and 1/2 years in prison without trial. Our release, under the terms of the amnesty, deprives us of the opportunity of proving before a court that the accusation was false and our imprisonment unjustified. Therefore, in our case the amnesty covers an undoubtedly illegal act -- our imprisonment, without proof or trial, which lasted years -- under the appearance of a humanitarian act. The Amnesty Act, which we cannot oppose, deprives us our the opportunity to demand our rights.

"But this is a personal problem to which I do not want to attribute excessive political importance when the amnesty has opened the prison doors for some 650 political prisoners. There is no doubt that a complete amnesty is a precondition for any search for a political solution to the social conflict which is tearing Poland apart. This initial step obviously cannot constitute a solution if it is also the last step. The political prisoners are not the cause of the social conflict, and the social conflict was not created by the political prisoners.

"It is this permanent social conflict which has filled Polish prisons since December 1981. Its causes are obvious: the banning of Solidarity, which was forced into a clandestine existence, but which the authorities are not succeeding and will not succeed in breaking; a change in the legal infrastructure; the lasting effect of matial law and the laws passed in summer 1983. When people talk of political realism, they sometimes mean that, for reasons of state, the authorities are not prepared to satisfy social demands. However, alongside the realities of the Polish establishment, we must consider the other realities henceforth formed by the indestructible aspirations of Polish society and its activities. If there is a solution to the political crisis, it cannot disregard either of these two realities.

"Furthermore, the amnesty is not complete. I would like to emphasize the crucial importance of the cases of Bogdan Lis and his assistant Piotr Mierzejewski (Footnote 1) (leaders of clandestine Solidarity), who have been excluded from the amnesty because they are accused of high treason (Article 122 of the Penal Code). There is a striking analogy with the procedure used against us in 1982, with the false accusation under Article 123 which made it possible to keep us in prison despite the lifting of martial law decreed 13 December 1981. It is a problem which is similar to that of the '11,' no less important and possibly more serious.

"Unless Lis and Mierzejewski are released soon, their case is likely to open a new phase in antitrade union repression, which will be much more dangerous than the previous one. We still remember the trial of the fighters of the anti-Nazi resistance (Footnote 2) (in other words members of the noncommunist home army) in the Stalinist era, on the pretext that they betrayed the homeland. This formula, adapted to the trade union resistance fighters of today, would strip the amnesty of any positive political meaning; it would instead mark a very dangerous retrograde step.

"Finally, the amnesty has not been applied to a group of miners from Lubin and Wodzislaw, sentenced for causing explosions outside the police station. While I reject this form of protest, it must be stressed that they were not attacks which could endanger human lives and that they took place in Lubin after the police opened fire, killing several miners on 31 August 1982. If the amnesty is to create the climate of detente vital to the search for a political solution, it must be complete, and the problem of the imprisoned miners must be solved.

"If the government takes back with one hand what it gives with the other, the amnesty will not help bring about a lasting improvement in the Polish situation; moreover, a major deterioration can not be ruled out. Nothing is definite yet, and that is why public opinion, including Western public opinion, if it does not wish to be duped, should view this amnesty with close attention and great caution."

PLANNING OFFICIAL ON 1985 PLAN CONSULTATIONS

LD031418 Warsaw in Russian to the USSR 1000 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The chief provisions of the 1985 central social and economic plan were published and presented for nationwide discussion in July. This was yet another manifestation of the principle of coordinating with broad circles of the population questions of particular importance for the life of the country. What does the government expect from this consultation? We put this question to Frantiszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers:

[Begin recording] [Kubiczek in Polish with superimposed translation] The preliminary targets of the 1985 central plan are the third plan that we have consulted the public about. We want the discussions to be held very widely -- in the mass media, with the trade unions and public organizations. What do we expect? As planners, we want our preliminary targets to turn out to be accurate. We want to know whether they are right, whether they are based on realistic premises, or whether they are too high or too low. We therefore analyze everything that is said and every opinion very thoroughly. These consultations are also aimed at individual enterprises starting to draw up their own plans, so that they can start working on the targets for future plans with sufficient time for them to be discussed within the enterprises. The third aim of the consultations is to provide broad information about the country's economic life.

[Unidentified interviewer] Do you think that our economy has restored its capability of developing, or are we still absorbed in the problems of the day?

[Kubiczek] The problems of today are at the center of our attention but are no longer the predominant ones. The 1985 plan will complete the fulfillment of the 3-year 1983-85 Social and Economic Plan. Work is far in advance, too, on the concepts for the next 5-year plan and the draft plan for long-term development up to the year 1995. In certain spheres, for example in the fuel, raw material, and energy complex and in metallurgy, we are making calculations up to the year 2000.

[Interviewer] By what means do you intend achieving the planned targets?

[Kubiczek] The chief direction in achieving the planned targets is improving the efficiency of economic management. For example, we do not foresee a growth of employment in the public sector of the national economy. The increase of production in industry and construction must therefore be achieved by a growth in labor productivity. We plan to have a 4 percent growth in industrial production, and a growth in raw and other materials for industrial production by no more than 2 percent. From this it follows that half the increase in industrial production is to be achieved by rationalizing production. This means reducing the amount of raw and other materials used per unit of output. Among the external factors affecting our national economy, note should be made of the enormous importance of our stable economic links with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries. These give us confidence in the strength of our economic position, not only for 1985 but for the entire next 5-year period. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT EXAMINES MARKET SUPPLY 1ST 7 MONTHS

LD032318 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The Government Presidium has examined the state of market supply in the first 7 months of 1984. It has been considered that market supply this year is making gradual improvement. Retail sales at fixed prices have increased by 9 percent, food articles by 5 percent, and industrial goods by 13 percent. The industrial consumer goods market is stabilizing. The periodical price reductions made by trade enterprises are signs that supply and the restoration of market balance are making progress.

Mineral fertilizer supplies to agriculture improved, delivery of plant protection means went according to plan, and deliveries of [words indistinct] and agricultural equipment indicate further progress. The shortage of spare parts and accessories is still being felt, and delivery of tires does not meet demand. Noticeable improvment has taken place in the supply of batteries, however, [words indistinct] are still not met.

Very good results have been achieved in the supply of hard coal, and customers have shown more interest in earlier deliveries of coal. However, it will not be possible to meet the constant demand for earlier deliveries.

The Government Presidium recognized that still existing shortages of some goods can be rectified or alleviated by increased production activity. The Presidium has put ministries under obligation to fulfill planned market deliveries in the second part of this year.

The Government Presidium examined the proposal to set up a market development fund. It would finance undertakings that would improve quality of goods and services, provide material support for organizational, technical, and economic progress, and finance joint investments serving the market.

The Government Preidium also heard a report on the operation of the electro-engineering industry to increase production of market goods in 1984 and 1985. Steps undertaken ensure increased production and market deliveries in 1984 by 10.1 percent at fixed prices in relation to 1983, and in 1985 by 10.7 percent in relation to the expected figures for 1984.

The Government Presidium examined the bill of the Council of Ministers on raising limits in the remuneration fund in units popularizing culture in 1984. The bill is the second stage of the announced pay increase for this group of employees. The pay increase is effective 1 Septemeber 1984.

SHORTCOMINGS ASCERTAINED IN PLOCK CHECKS

AU011713 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Aug 84 p 1

[PAP report: "An Adequate Assessment of the Plock Voivodship"]

[Text] On 28 August, a meeting of the leading administrative-economic aktiv was held in Plock to discuss the results of the recently completed complex checks of Polck Voivodship. General of Division Wlodzimierz Oliwa, minister of administration and local economy, participated.

The checks were conducted by a team from the Main Regional Inspectorate.

The voivodship was given an adequate overall assessment. Quite a lot of shortcomings were ascertained in the communal and housing economy, in trade and services, environmental protection, and the sanitary-hygiene field, as well as in the protection of property against theft and fire.

SZALAJDA DISCUSSES RZESZOW VOIVODSHIP'S PROBLEMS

AU011707 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 28 August, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda visited Rzeszow. He made a visit to the Predom-Zelmer mechanized domestic equipment plants in the company of Henryk Fick, Rzeszow voivoda, and Franciszek Karp, first secretary of the Rzeszow Voivodship PZPR Committee.

The plants' more important problems were discussed at a meeting with the socio-economic body.

Deputy Premier Z. Szalajda also met with the Rzeszow Voivodship authorities. Some of the voivodship's problems were discussed at this meeting, including the issues surrounding the development of the thermal-electric power station in Rzeszow.

BRIEFS

NEW HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR -- Premier Army General Wociech Jaruzelski has received Gyorgy Biczo, newly appointed ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Poland. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 Sep 84 LD]

ARCHBISHOP DECORATES MORAWSKI -- Archbishop Bazyli, metropolitan of Warsaw and the whole of Poland, has decorated president of the Christian Social Association, member of the Council of State, Kazimierz Morawski, with the Order of St Mary Magdalene for outstanding services in social and ecumenical activity awarded by the Holy Synod of Bishops of the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The decoration ceremony was held after solemn mass,and prayers for peace in the world and for the good of fatherland. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Sep 84 LD]

RCP CC MEETING EXAMINES AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

AU011739 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1713 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/9/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, attended on Saturday, September 1, the closing session of the working meeting at the CC of the RCP headquarters on agriculture-, industry- and party activity-related questions, which took place between August 30 and September 1, 1984.

Presiding the session together with the Romanian party and state leader, were Elena Ceausecu, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, other members of the Romanian party and state leadership.

The meeting was attended by alternate members of the Executive Political Committee and secretaries of the CC of the RCP, members of the party Central Committee, of the government, first secretaries and secretaries with organizational, economic and agrarian questions of party county committees, party activists, representatives of central institutions, of mass and public organizations, executives, experts and other people working in agriculture and industry.

Held on the initiative of the RCP general secretary, the meeting was an occasion to exchange experience, to thoroughly analyze how tasks in agriculture and industry are carried out and how action is taken to fulfil the plan for the ongoing year and for the five-year period as a whole.

The works of the meeting were held in plenum, by county groups and domains of activity.

Numerous participants took the floor. During the debates on agricultural matters, the results scored with cereals this year were analyzed, pratical conclusions were drawn for the future and measures were set for the unfolding, in the best of conditions, of harvesting and of autumn sowing, so as to obtain increased productions in 1985.

The resolve of all workers in agriculture was reiterated to fulfil the provisions of the national programme regarding the achievement of safe and stable crops, as well as of the single programme of increasing the farm production in the population's farmsteads, for the achievement of ever bigger crops, up to the extant resources and the material base, with a view to enhancing agriculture's contribution to the country's general progress, to raising the whole people's standard of living.

During the analysis of problems in industry, investment and export, the participants examined the results scored in the period elapsed since the beginning of the year, with emphasis on the measures taken on a central and local plane to solve the problems on which the integral fulfilment of the tasks for 1984 and for the entire five-year plan period depends.

The speakers pointed to the successes registered in the implementation of the plan for the country's socio-economic development, in the achievement of the physical and marketable production and of the production for export, in the improvement of quality, in the fulfilment of the investment programmes. The fact was stressed that results could have been better if fully responsible action had been taken to take best advantage of the human and material potential of the national economy. It was stressed that action was taken to make up for the arrears and for the fulfilment of the plan with the coal, crude and electric energy production, as well as in other fields of activity.

Special stress was laid on the fulfilment of the production for export, on an appropriate capitalization of the Romanian products in the international market.

During the debates on party activity matters, accounts were read of how report and election meetings and conferences were prepared, in keeping with the resolution of the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of June 27, 1984. Emphasis was placed on the tasks which further devolved upon party county committees for the good organization and unfolding of report and election meetings and conferences, so that this important action in anticipation of the 13th RCP Congress should contribute to the strengthening of the party, to the enhancement of the role of party bodies and organizations in leadin the entire political, economic and social activity, in the mobilization of the people's creative forces and energies for the integral fulfilment of the plan for 1984 and for the entire five-year plan period.

At the close of the session, Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

Ceausescu Speaks at Meeting

AU040919 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Sep 84 pp 1, 3

["Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 1 September Bucharest Working Meeting Held at the RCP Central Committee Headquarters on Agriculture, Industry, and Party Matters"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: We deemed it necessary to conclude the working meetings on agriculture, industry, and party matters with a joint session.

The meetings on these three important problems, on the one hand, have discussed in detail both the activity in the first 8 months of this year and the measures to be taken to fulfill commendably the 1984 plans, and on the other, the holding of party elections and the organization of the 13th party congress.

Generally speaking, it can be said that the meetings on the previously mentioned issues have examined in detail -- from a critical and self-critical viewpoint -- the activity carried out and the results attained thus far, and that certain conclusions have been reached concerning future activities. However, from today's discussions, it cannot be said that all counties and experts have realized that there have also been deficiencies in the activity carried out in the first part of this year and that people are still looking for all kinds of excuses to try to blame their poor crops on conditions and factors outside the activity of party-state and agricultural bodies. I consider this kind of analysis and the attempts at justifying negative states of affairs as inacceptable; hence, we will have to discuss this matter seriously with the party organizations and the party aktivs of the respective counties so as to draw all the necessary conclusions.

The 2-day meeting on agricultural matters examined the status of agricultural work and summer crop harvesting and has drawn up the necessary measures to carry out expediently the fall sowing operations and to harvest the crops on schedule and without losses.

Concerning the summer grain crop -- wheat, barley, and oats -- we have attained our best crop in terms of yield per hectare and overall production, which has exceeded 10 million metric tons. We attained this in spite of difficult conditions last autumn and spring, due to the prolonged drought.

Still, we cannot be satisfied with these results, since even under these conditions, we could have obtained a crop of almost 12 million metric tons or even more had all counties and agricultural units worked in a spirit of full responsibility.

We have several countries which have better fulfilled their duties and, even under these conditions, have produced good crops, although not quite up to the full potential of the respective counties. Olt County has attained a wheat yield of 4,600 kg per hectare and a barley yeild of 5,000 kg per hectare; Braila County has obtained a wheat yield of over 4,300 kg per hectare and a barley yield of 4,700 kg per hectare; Timis County has attained 4,200 kg wheat per hectare and 4,700 kg barley per hectare; Arad County, 4,000 kg wheat per hectare and 4,770 kg barley per hectare; and Ilfov agricultural sector has obtained 4,000 kg wheat per hectare, and 4,000 kg barley per hectare.

Under this year's climatic conditions we can consider these results as good, although, I repeat, we cannot be satisfied with such yields, even in these counties. We have several units with very good yields: We have 3 units which attained 8,000 kg wheat per hectare on an area of 2,000 hectares; 5 other units have attained 7-8,000 kg wheat per hectare over an area of 2,800 hectares; 32 units have attained 6-7,000 kg wheat per hectare on 16,000 hectares; 176 units have attained 5-6,000 kg wheat per hectare on an area of 136,000 hectares. On the whole, 216 units have obtained productions of over 5,000 kg wheat per hectare, on an area of almost 160,000 hectares.

As far as barley is concerned, we have 15 units with a yield of more than 8,000 kg per hectare; 46 units with 7-8,000 kg per hectare; 139 units with 6-7,000 kg per hectare; and 370 units with 5-6,000 kg per hectare. On the whole, we have 570 units with yields of more 5,000 kg barley per hectare on an area of 101,000 hectares.

It can be said that these results, which were attained in all parts of the country -- the meeting revealed that the 8,000 kg crops were attained even on nonirrigated fields -- have proven clearly that we can obtain extensive crops in all counties and over the entire arable area. This is all the more possible in the counties with a 50-80 percent irrigated area.

As I said at the meeting, the 3 units with a wheat yield of more than 8,000 kg per hectare and the 15 units with more than 8,000 kg barley per hectare will receive the title of Hero of Socialist Work, and the Golden Star. (loud applause) The chairman of the 3 units with more than 8,000 kg wheat per hectare will also receive the title of Hero of Socialist Work. (loud applause) Indeed, these are good record crops, which prove that the working people, experts, and managers of the respective units have understood that they must work to apply scientifically all the achievements of agricultural science, so as to ensure rich crops and thus contribute to the country's overall development. I extend to them warmest congratulations! (loud applause)

While we have such good results in certain places, we cannot understand the unsatisfactory crops attained in a number of counties and units: Constanta County, only 3,400 kg per hectare; Dolj County, 3,400 kg per hectare; and so forth. All the more incomprehensible are the poor results in Maramures, Salaj, and Gorj, with yields of under 2,000 kg per hectare. Concerning barley, Salaj has attained only 1,300 kg per hectare, Harghita only 1,500 kg per hectare, and Covasna only 1,550 kg per hectare. Barley crops of less than 2,000 kg per hectare were also obtained in Suceava, Bistrita, and Maramures.

Generally speaking, we must state openly that all counties with yields of under 3,000 kg per hectare -- for both wheat and barley -- have failed to perform satisfactorily.

The county party committees, as well as the people's councils, experts, and agricultural bodies have failed to manage agricultural activities in their respective counties in a responsible way, and have failed to adopt all necessary measures to make fullest use of the means available, primarily the land, technology, and everything that our socialist society has provided to obtain appropriate crops.

As was revealed during the meeting, in many counties there have been transgressions of elementary norms for agricultural activities. I do not wish to dwell upon them now. I made several points to this end during the meeting and I know that these problems have been discussed in detail during the last 2 days. I believe that all these counties -- primarily the party-state bodies and aktiv, but also cooperative and state agricultur enterprises aktivs -- should examine the activity carried out last year and in the first part of this year and draw conclusions regarding the causes of these negative states of affairs. They should also apportion the responsibility for these shortcomings adopt the necessary measures to eliminate them, and carry out agricultural activity in a commendable way.

We cannot confine ourselves to criticism and self-criticism; it is high time that we put an end to the kind of justifications put forth during the meeting. The managements of all county party committees, all people's councils and agricultural bodies, and the management councils of cooperatives, state agricultural units, and agricultural machinery depots must draw appropriate conclusions for their future activity and must work responsibly, in a spirit of communist and revolutionary exactingness. They must realize that they must fulfill the responsibilites entrusted to them by the party and people and must do everything to ensure that the respective units and counties make an appropriate contribution to building socialism, ensuring the country's overall socioeconomic development, and raising the people's living standard. (loud and prolonge applause)

Esteemed comrades, on the basis of the good results attained in a number of counties and in a significant number of units, and taking into account the lessons to drawn from the negative states of affairs and the shortcomings of last fall and spring, it is necessary to take all measures to carry out next fall's work and sowing operations in a commendable fashion.

In 1985 we must work to attain an average crop of 4,000 kg per hectare countrywide. There should be no crops under 5,000 kg per hectare in the southern and western counties. The number of units with yields of more than 8,000 kg per hectare should increase. It is absolutely necessary for all irrigated counties to obtain crops averaging at least 6,000 kg per hectare; we should also ensure that a significant number of cooperative and state agricultural units attain crops of more than 8,000 kg wheat per hectare next year. The same applies to barley as well. Next year, we should no longer have counties with production of under 3,000 kg per hectare of wheat or barley respectively.

The results attained by the aforementioned counties and units demonstrate that these yields can and must be achieved in 1985.

This requires all county party committees, people's councils, agricultural bodies, management councils of cooperative and state agricultural units and of agricultural machinery stations, and all joint agro-industrial councils to immediately introduce measures to carry out expedient sowing operations so as to obtain appropriate crops. It is necessary to distribute the crops properly to all units and to carry out plowing and sowing operations on schedule and at a good qualitative level. Measures were taken to adjust the sowing machines so as to reduce the distance between rows from 12 cm to 8-10 cm, with a view to ensuring better density.

We must secure good quality seeds and see to it that they are properly handled. One should also observe the density established by law. The quantity of wheat and barley we sow on each hectare initially gives 650-700 plants per square meter. If we ensure appropriate seeds with good germination, then we cannot fail to ensure a good density which should yield the aforementioned crops. At the meeting you all heard about the densities obtained by the units with large crops.

Likewise, we must take all measures to carry out sowing operations on schedule, according to the legal provisions.

We must properly fertilize the cultivations. We are preparing significantly larger quantities of fertilizer for next year -- up to 250 kg of active ingredient chemical fertilizer per hectare. However, to this one should add the natural fertilizers, which are most important.

We should pay greater attention to the activity of agricultural machinery depots and to the commendable execution of work of appropriate depth and quality by the mechanization sectors. One should no longer acknowledge and accept forms of plowing and other operations that do not correspond to legally established norms.

Engineers, experts and all agronomists, including those from county and central bodies, should assume greater responsibility in carrying out agricultural operations. What I mean is that, aside from the engineers and experts working in the respective units, certain farms should be entrusted to engineers and experts in the counties and the relevant ministry, who thus become responsible for the way in which sowing and all agricultural operations in general are carried out. One cannot be a good agronomist or engineer without going directly to the farms and even by actually working there, guiding and ensuring the execution of operations at an appropriate qualitative level. Next fall we should review the way in which our agricultural experts are being used, since, in certain counties, they have started to return to the cities, leaving the units in the field without experts, although we have a large number of agricultural specialists. Without delay we must start to redistribute these experts and ensure that all units have the necessary number of specialists, obliged to live in the respective communes and units. Nobody sent to work in an agricultural unit may live in another locality or city. We will draft a special law forbidding any expert allocated to a certain unit to engage in other activities except in the respective production unit. We spend a lot of money to train our agricultural engineers and other experts. Consequently they must work in their respective units, since only there can they apply what they have learned at university and, through their activity, repay society the huge cost of training them as engineers.

Of course, we have good experts and engineers. You have seen the results some of them brought here. However, there are also certain experts who unfortunately believe that it is enough to acquire a diploma and use it to find for themselves a cozy niche in some bureau, so as to avoid going to the fields and working there to obtain agricultural crops. I mention this because, as you have seen at this meeting, the decisive role rests with the men in the fields and the experts. Regardless of the kind of mechanization, irrigation, or seeds we have, the man in the field decides the fate of the crop! Hence, we must do everything to ensure that our experts and all people working in agriculture commendably fulfill their highly responsible tasks for the people, the cause of socialism and our fatherland's development! (loud and prolonged applause)

We have everything required to carry out sowing operations expediently next fall and to lay the foundations for a good crop in 1985. I repeat, we should make a forceful start to introduce concrete measures for each unit, farm, and strip-field to ensure a good 1985 yield of wheat, barley, and other crops we are sowing now.

A second important activity this year is harvesting the fall crop. The harvesting of the bean crop has already started; in certain counties it is already finished. We have started to harvest the sunflower and potato crops. Resolute measures are required to harvest all crops on time and without losses. We have suitable conditions for completing this work as soon as possible: The sunflower crop should be harvested in 10 days at the utmost; corn in about 30 days; the bean and soya crops in a few days; the potato crops on time; and sugar beet in accordance with the established schedule. Generally speaking, the crops look promising. We may obtain a very good corn yield. We discussed these estimates during the meeting, thus I do not want to deal with them again. One could state that, together with the corn crop, we will exceed one metric ton of grain per capita this year.

All prerequisites exist for a vegetable yield that should fully ensure good supplies to the people and industry. However, the same cannot be said about the yield of fruit and grapes. Generally speaking, one can say that conditions exist for the fall yield to be a good one, even very good for certain crops.

You heard at the meeting that there are units which will even exceed the established plan for intensive cropping, units with about 20 metric tons of cob corn per hectare. There are many units in nonirrigated areas which will exceed the figure of 10 metric tons per hectare. Therefore, conditions exist for a really good crop, something which will allow our agriculture to present itself at the 13th congress with good results in all sectors. We must, however, take responsible action to harvest the entire crop on schedule and without losses and to store it properly.

At the same time, we must see to it that we complete the fall plowing so that no hectare of land is left unprepared for the spring sowing.

In the field of livestock breeding, we must take all steps to ensure the necessary fodder base by fully harvesting the roughage and hayfields.

We have good conditions for the proper feeding of animals in all sectors and counties. We must check one more, and finish modernizing and furnishing the stalls with everything required for livestock to pass the winter under good conditions.

I again draw attention to the need to fully attain the envisaged number of livestock and ensure, as of this year, the necessary conditions for an appropriate birthrate next year. I refer particularly to cows and heifers, for which we must ensure a birthrate of more than 85 percent next year, and to sheep, for which the birthrate must exceed 100 percent, in accordance with plan provisions. You have heard at this meeting that there are units with a 90 percent birthrate for cows and heifers, some of them even reaching 95 percent and more.

Here, too, everything depends upon the activity of the men, experts, and working people on livestock farms. We must fully secure planned reproduction and implement the plan's provisions concerning animal production and deliveries to state stocks.

Generally speaking, I would like to draw attention to the fact that we must fully attain the state stocks of grain, industrial plants, vegetables, and other foodstuffs. While ensuring deliveries of the established quantities to state stocks, one should pay appropriate attention to contract purchases from the people and one should ensure that everything is done for the counties to supply themselves. I again draw attention to the fact that this self-supply program should not be fulfilled at the expense of the state stocks. One can secure larger quantities for self-supply purposes on the basis of the supplementary production attained and in accordance with the self-supply program and legal provisions.

As of now we should start to conclude contracts for 1985, both with the socialist units -- cooperative and state agricultural enterprises -- and with private households. It is actually necessary to complete the conclusion of contracts for agricultural products and foodstuffs by the end of the year, in accordance with plan provisions.

We should pay all the necessary attention to our important irrigation and land melioration projects, in order to provide agriculture with all the established areas and in order to maintain and prepare properly the current irrigations for 1985. Generally speaking, we should pay greater attention to good administration of the entire agricultural area.

As you can see, we have a large volume of agriculture activities next fall, as is the case every fall. We should take all steps to properly organize and manage activity in all agricultural sectors and to improve and firmly apply the overall contract system in all areas of activity. This would give greater incentives to cooperative workers and agricultural workers in general, in accordance with the production attained.

An important role in this respect rests with the management councils of all cooperative and state units and mechanization depots. We must improve the working of management bodies and the participation of all management councils in decisionmaking and carrying out operations.

We should pay greater attention to general meetings of working people in all sectors. We must improve the activity of the agro-industrial councils, which should play an increasingly active role in the proper specialization of units and in attaining and generally disseminating positive results in all the units of the respective councils.

Resolute measures are required to improve the work of the general agricultural directorates in the counties. Both the county party committees and the people's councils should devote greater attention and activities to ensuring that the county agricultural bodies commendably fulfill their duties in running the entire activity.

Measures should be taken to further improve the work of the Ministry of Agriculture and various other agricultural bodies as well; they should streamline their activities downward, toward the units, and should seek more operative solutions to the problems emerging from daily activities.

Important tasks are also incumbent upon scientific research. The good crops attained in many units prove that we have good strains of wheat, barley, corn, and other plants, which could ensure record crops. However, in order to accomplish this, our research should aslo provide the necessary technologies and should assist and participate in applying the established technologies within the units, while also continuing research activity to find new strains, which are more productive, mature sooner, and have better resistance to frost and drought.

The same applies to the livestock sector, where the goal is to obtain new and more productive breeds with a greater capacity for adjustment and giving larger yields of milk, wool, eggs, and meat.

All this requires an increase in the responsibility of communal, town, and county people's councils which must fulfill their role in ensuring the smooth development of all agricultural work on schedule, in accordance with legal provisions.

Generally speaking, one should work in agriculture with greater exactingness and responsibility and in a communist and revolutionary spirit. The new agrarian revolution presupposes crops that are at least at the level of those for which we agreed to grant the title of Hero of Socialist Work, namely more than 8,000 kg wheat per hectare and at least 15,000 kg corn per irrigated hectare. This is possible comrades! We cannot speak about an agrarian revolution with crops of 1,300 kg barley per hectare! Only from 5,000 kg upwards, only with the record-crops mentioned previously can one indeed assert that one acts in a revolutionary spirit and that the respective units, experts, and party organizations are properly fulfilling their duties to the party, people, and the cause of socialism and communism in Romania. (loud applause)

In spite of today's criticsm of the activity of certain party, state, and agricultural bodies and despite the fact that we cannot be satisfied with this year's grain crop -- although it is among the best crops produced thus far, both from the viewpoint of overall yield and yield per hectare -- I believe that we have all the necessary material and human resources and everything else required to eliminate the negative states of affairs in 1985 and to obtain an agricultural crop matching the potential and capacity of our agricultural workers, peasants, and all thos employed in this sector. I would like to express the conviction that everybody will draw the appropriate conclusions, both those with good achievements, who are leaving here with the satisfaction of having been able to report good results and those deprived of such satisfaction, who are now going home with the conviction that they must do everything to prove, as some of them said here, that this has just been an accident and that in 1985, at the meeting on the issue of wheat, we will be able to report that have commendably fulfilled the plan. I wish you success, comrades! (loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, The increase rate of industrial production exceeds 5 percent for the first 8 months of this year. In spite of this, we cannot declare ourselves satisfied with results in this field either. Of course, there are also certain achievements in the field of labor productivity and in the improvement of overall quality and economic efficiency; however, all this is still below plan provisions and fails to measure up to the opportunities available to our industry and other economic sectors.

There are still 4 months left to the end of this year. All necessary measures should also be taken in industry and in other fields of activity to make up shortfalls and fulfill all plan indexes. The meeting has dealt in detail with these problems, therefore I do not wish to tackle them now.

I would just like to mention several problems that I consider to be more important. We must pay great attention to fulfilling the energy for the smooth development of overall activities. In this respect, important tasks are incumbent upon the Ministry of Mines, which has great shortfalls in coal, the Ministry of Petroleum, which has shortfalls in oil deliveries, and the Ministry of Electric Power. I would like to emphasize the need to complete the repair of all power installations on time, so as to enter the autumn and particularly the winter season with power capacities which are in good shape and with appropriate reserves of coal and fuel to satisfy our energy requirements.

Furthermore, all ministries, counties, and units should resolutely work to recover and reutilize energy sources, materials, spare parts, and subassemblies.

Particular attention should continue to be paid to the quality of production and to raising its technical level. As I have said on other occasions, too, today the problem of quality is the decisive factor for Romanian industry and for increasing its competitiveness at the international level.

We must pay greater attention to implementing the measures to further increase labor productivity, along the lines of utilizing existing production capacities intensively and fully, introducing automation processes, better organizing work and the flow of production, cutting down on superfluous manpower in certain units, and transferring people to other sectors which are short of the appropriate manpower.

We should take resolute steps to fulfill production earmarked for exports and the export plan itself, as well as production sharing with socialist countries, developing countries, and the developed capitalist states. We must realize that we should do everything to give priority to export production in all units, under quality conditions stipulated in the contracts.

In the last 4 months of this year, we must take all measures to obtain all pending investments and to commission the new capacities which will play a very important role, particularly in 1985.

Concurrent to the activity to fulfill with distinction all plan indexes for 1984, we should concern ourselves thoroughly with preparations for the 1985 plan. This means that the working people's general meetings should discuss the plans and draw up the necessary measures for each unit; that all domestic and foreign contracts should be concluded; that a good technical-material supply basis should be ensured; and that all necessary technical-organizational measures should be adopted with a view to proceeding, as of the first day of 1985, towards commendably fulfilling the plan. In this respect, we should pay particular attention to research, technical progress, and the rapid introduction of research results in all fields.

We have everything required -- I would like to mention that we have recently discussed and adopted full measures to ensure the normal development of activities for the next 4 months -- to fulfill all 1984 plan indexes and to create conditions to conclude the entire 1981-85 5-Year Plan next year with good results in the implementation of the decisions of the 12th congress and the national conference.

In industry, we also have everything required -- the technical and material strength, manpower, and an ever better technical and professional level -- to commendably fulfill the plan. I would like to express the conviction that working people in industry and other branches, as well as working people in all fields and sectors, will do everything to meet the 13th congress with increasingly better results and to step up the contribution made by the respective sectors and branches towards ensuring the overall development of the fatherland, raising the living standard of the people, and elevating our fatherland to new peaks of progress and civilization. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, a third group of problems that constituted the subject-matter of a special meeting deals with the preparation and holding of party elections and the 13th party congress.

From the very beginning, I would like to draw attention to the fact that party activity is reflected primarily in the implementation of the socioeconomic development plan and the party's overall policy in all fields. Therefore, favorable results in industry, research, and other branches are also the results of party activity; in the same way, the deficiencies noted there also reflect serious shortcomings in the activity of party bodies and organizations.

Therefore, when we talk about good party elections and proper preparations for the congress, we aim primarily at ensuring that all levels of party organization take responsible action to fulfill their role as the leading political force and unite the efforts of all working people, regardless of nationality, and all the people in commendably carrying out their activity and implementing the socioeconomic development plan. Only thus can we thoroughly prepare for and properly conduct the elections.

As is well known, the elections are taking place on the basis of provisions of the party statute and the decisions adopted by the Central Committee last summer. You are familiar with the required norms and criteria. They were discussed again during our meeting and I do not wish to refer to them again. However, we should take all steps to ensure -- in the general meetings and all party meetings -- that the party statute and the party Central Committee decisions are well-understood and observed.

The general meetings in local party branches and the party meetings should occasion a detailed analysis, in a critical and self-critical spirit, of the entire activity carried out by each organization, and should draw appropriate conclusions for future work.

As I have already said, the entire activity of party bodies and organizations must aim at implementing the plan and the tasks developing upon each organization and each Communist in their respective fields of activity. At the same time, the preparation and holding of party elections must raise the political-ideological level and revolutionary awareness of Communists and itensify political-educational work with all working people, in order to mold the socialist consciousness of the new man.

The party elections must take place in the spirit of the broadest internal party democracy. This means that both the reports and the subsequent discussions should facilitate a detailed analysis of the overall activity, so that every Communist can openly state his opinion on all matters concerning our state's domestic and foreign policy.

Next week we will publish the directives for socioeconomic development in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, and future guidelines up to 2000. These directives must become the basis of discussions in all party bodies and organizations. The Communists and working people in all units must discuss these documents in detail, speak their minds, and make proposals for their improvement, so that, when they are presented for approval at the 13th congress, these documents should reflect the opinion of our entire party and people. After all, these directives are of great interest for the general development of the fatherland, for our people, and for raising the level of civilization and well-being of our socialist nation. (loud applause)

One should pay appropriate attention to electing the bureaus of local party branches and of party committees. In accordance with the statute, several nominations should be made for each seat, so as to enable the Communists in the local party branches or party meetings to elect those that they consider to be the best.

We should endeavor, particularly through political work, to make clear to party organizations and even to nonparty members that the best Communists should be elected to our party bodies, beginning with the bureaus of the respective organizations. The only ones who should be elected are those who have proven that they have at heart the interests of workers, peasants, intelligentsia, and all the people, that they follow the party policy, and that they do everything to implement this policy and promote the country's overall interests. We must work to introduce a revolutionary working spirit in all fields of activity. One should elect to the bureaus of local party branches and to party committees the best revolutionaries, who are determined to do everything to implement the party policy in all fields and who also behave exemplarily in society, factory, and everyday life. (loud applause)

One should pay particular attention to party committees in economic units, communes, and towns. I would like to put particular emphasis on the party committees. Not all of them are fulfilling their highly responsible tasks in carrying out political-educational work and running the entire activity in the communes.

We must see to it that the party meetings are held properly and that the best Communists are elected to the management bodies. I would like to draw special attention to the election of the commune secretaries and deputy secretaries. We must elect good party activists and revolutionaries, in view of the great responsibilities incumbent upon commune party committees.

The same also applies to all industrial units, in view of the important role devolving upon their party committees and the fact that the party secretary is also the chairman of the working people's council, hence he plays an important role in running the entire activity of the factory. The same is also true of the activity in towns.

As you can see, I do not even consider it necessary to mention the criteria envisaged in the statute or in the Central Committee instructions, since they have to be unflinchingly implemented anyway.

We should pay particular attention to county meetings and the new country party committees. These meetings should apply the lessons drawn from past activity and should ensure that the best Communists from the respective county and from all sectors of activity are elected to county committee bureaus, in accordance with the provisions of the party statute and the decisions of the Central Committee. Only thus can the county party committee commendably fulfill its important role in running the entire activity of the respective county. Likewise, we must pay due attention to electing delegates to the party congress, in accordance with the Central Committee decisions. The congress should be attended by the best Communists from a given county, people with a high political-ideological level and with top results in their respective fields, who can clearly voice the will and determination of the Communists from their county party organization to unswervingly implement our party's overall policy.

Likewise, we should make sure that each county proposes for election to the Central Committee only those Communists who have actually proven that their highest priority is the interests of the country and party and who are an example to others in their work and lifestyle. Let us ensure that each county is represented in the party Central Committee by those Communists who are the pride of the respective county and of all Communists and working people there! This will also strengthen the prestige and power of our party Central Committee, which will thus be able to commendably fulfill its role of leading the entire activity in our country. (loud and prolonged applause)

In the next 2 months, one should work with communist responsibility in this field, too, so as to ensure that everything runs smoothly. One should organize the activity properly and allocate the manpower to cover all sectors, with a view to ensuring that each county meets the 13th congress with increasingly better results.

Let us ensure that the party meetings and sessions at all levels become a real school of revolutionary and communist education to raise the level of communist combativeness of all Communists!

This entire activity must strengthen the work and combative spirit of each organization and the political-organizational unity of the party.

In this election period we should pay particular attention to powerfully strengthen the party's ties with the broad masses of the people, which is the guarantee of commendably fulfilling tasks in all fields. Let us further increase the leading role of each party organization and, as I have also mentioned on other occasions, this can only be done if each Communist properly fulfills the tasks entrusted to him by the party and works to implement the party's domestic and foreign policy.

In this context, the elections and the party congress should lead to a greater enhancement of the party's leading role in all fields of activity, the guarantee of implementing the party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism! (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, in view of the complex problems of activities in the coming months, we should take firm steps to better organize and manage work in all sectors. At the same time, we should strive to better distribute the party cadres and manpower, so as to ensure that each sector is under the control and guidance of party bodies and organizations. We must strengthen control and increase efficiency in all fields. We must improve the spirit of combativeness and responsibility in work and the collective work of party bodies, organizations, bureaus, and committees, including county committees and bureaus. As collective bodies, they bear the entire responsibility for commendably fulfilling tasks in all fields.

At the same time we should never forget that collective responsibility -- by this I mean the responsibility of each member of a party committee -- for the overall activity of the respective party body does not replace activity of the respective party body does not replace personal responsibility for the way in which each person is fulfilling his tasks.

We must act resolutely to ensure that each party member is responsible for his work in his organization. Each member of any kind of party body must be responsible -- to his respective party committee or body -- for the way in which he fulfills his tasks and for his behavior in all fields. Only thus can we indeed ensure that our party bodies will fulfill their very important role, by merging personal responsibility with collective work and party democracy with responsibility at work, revolutionary spirit, criticism, and self-criticism. All this together is the mark of a revolutionary and a Communist! Only those Communists who understand that they must master this spirit and work accordingly will be able to meet the ever increasing demands placed on them, and on all of us, by the party and people. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, we have discussed very important problems for promoting our socioeconomic development, fulfilling plan provisions, holding elections, and preparing for the 13th party congress. Immediately after this meeting, starting next Monday, we must proceed to take all necessary steps to implement the established tasks. I repeat that we should do everything possible to ensure that we meet the 13th party congress with top results in all fields! We have strong party organizations and a powerful party aktiv in all counties, towns, and socioeconomic units. Our organizations and cadres can rapidly eliminate the negative state of affairs and shortcomings and can improve overall work and commendably fulfill their tasks in all fields.

Moreover, we have wonderful collectives of working people and a splendid workers class, peasantry, and intelligentsia, who -- in close unity and together with all working people, regardless of nationality -- will be able to commendably fulfill the tasks incumbent upon all units and counties. We must have full trust in the capacity of our party, working people, and all the people. Together, we should work to raise our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization.

Let us meet the 13th congress with outstanding results in all fields. Let us create a good foundation for new victories in raising our people's well-being and strengthening the country's independence and sovereignty! (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

In conclusion, I would like to wish all party organizations, Communists, all working people, and all the people ever greater successes in their activity and much health and happiness! (prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Success at work, comrades! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" All those present stand up and cheer for minutes on end, in an atmosphere of powerful unity, for the RCP and party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

AGREEMENT ON COAL COLLABORATION SIGNED WITH PRC

AU042003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/9/1984 -- A protocol was signed in Bucharest on the development of Romanian-Chinese economic collaboration and cooperation in the coal industry and the manufacture of mining equipment, and on technical-scientific collaboration in coal extraction and dressing. The document was signed for Romania by Ion Lazarescu, minister of mines, and for China by Gao Yangwen, minister of coal industry.

PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS 16-31 AUGUST

AU311812 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1708 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/8/1984 -- A delegation of the Association of Friendship of the Chinese People With Foreign Countries and of the China-Romania Friendship Association, led by Dai Suli, member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, secretary of the Liaonin Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, paid a visit to Romania over August 16-31. 1984.

The delegation attended the festivities organized in marking the day of August 23, saw round industrial and farm units and socio-cultural establishments. The guests had meetings and talks at the county committees of the RCP, the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER HEADS DELEGATION TO LIBYA

AU041154 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1137 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Tripoli (AGERPRES) 4/9/1984 -- A Romanian delegation, led by Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications, who attended the festivities marking the 15th anniversary of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, was received by Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the General People's Committee. During the interview, possibilities to further develop the economic, political and social relations between Romania and the Libyan Jamahiriyah were examined, in the light of the decisions made and agreements reached by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The delegation also met with the secretaries of the General People's Committees for Telecommunications and Maritime Transport and for Facilities and Housing. The interviews passed in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

SUNDIC ON HONECKER DECISION NOT TO VISIT FRG

LD041912 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] So, Erich Honecker will not go to the FRG this month. This is a direct consequence of the influence of non-German factors on relations between the two German states. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

GDR party and state leader Erich Honecker, will not visit the FRG at the end of this month. This news was not unexpected, because it is indeed true that conditions were not right for a Honecker-Kohl meeting. After a series of repeated attacks by the Soviet press on the policy purused by the FRG and by Helmut Kohl personally, it was difficult to even suppose that Erich Honecker would be able to go to Bonn. Let us recall: Moscow charged the Bonn government in several official commentaries with encouraging and approving revanchist trends in the FRG and with faithfully following Reagan's aggressive policy. The FRG repeatedly denied these accusations, but this had no effect on Soviet behavior toward it.

The two German states were ready to improve and develop their mutual relations and did much in this connection. Even during the fiercest Soviet attacks on the FRG's policy nothing seemed likely to prevent Honecker's announced visit to Bonn. Both Bonn and Berlin behaved as if the Soviet criticism of the Bonn government was temporary. The East German press even published several commentaries which, contrary to Soviet views, approved rapprochement between the two German states. However, Moscow was persistent in denying the right of the two German states to make independent decisions on their mutual relations and international behavior. The Bonn government's policy was presented in such a light -- and this continues to be done -- that the leadership of the GDR found it really difficult to make a decision on the Honecker-Kohl meeting at this juncture. Being a Soviet ally, on the territory of which medium-range missiles are deployed in response to the deployment of U.S. missiles in the FRG, Berlin found it difficult without Moscow's approval to adopt a decision different from that which has just been announced.

Moscow's attitude toward the Bonn government's policy must be viewed in the context of increasingly exacerbated relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. These relations have never been so bad as in the recent period and it is quite understandable that they should also be reflected in Soviet behavior toward the FRG as the United States' most faithful ally in Europe.

Though one cannot deny the fact that forces opposed to the post-war system in Europe do exist in the FRG, one cannot say that the FRG has done nothing to dissociate itself from such forces. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German minister of foreign affairs, recently repeatedly reiterated that the Bonn government's attitude is that the FRG does not question the post-war borders in Europe and will not do so in the future either. However, none of this made Moscow change its attitude and this finally led to the cancellation of Honecker's visit to Bonn. It is true that the statement by the GDR spokesman in the FRG, who was the source of the news that Honecker will not be visiting Bonn, did not indicate that the visit would not take place at all. However, it is not very likely that in a situation in which Moscow continues to accuse the Bonn government of revanchism and militarism Berlin will find enough strength to establish and maintain contacts with Bonn, because the non-German factors have now again prevailed in deciding how the two German states should behave toward each other. Berlin was obviously not able to ignore this and the consequences of such a decision are not likely to be small. In any case, a further exacerbation of conditions in Europe will be inevitable.

PRC PRESIDENT MEETS LEADERS, CONCLUDES VISIT

Visit 'Entirely Successful'

LD041432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TANJUG) -- China attaches great importance to Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy and highly regards its significant contribution to the Nonaligned Movement, Chinese President Li Xiannian stated today in Belgrade. In a conversation with Yugoslav and Chinese journalists, President Li Xiannian, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia, emphasized that his country "highly regards Yugoslavia's constant efforts to preserve the aims, original principles and unity of the Nonaligned Movement."

Stressing that both China and Yugoslavia conduct an independent and autonomous foreign policy, the Chinese president said that the two countries are opposed to hegemonistic policies and that they "advocate an end to the arms race and the relaxation of tensions in the world."

In the talks he has had with Yugoslavia's top state and party leaders -- according to President Li -- there was "a profound exchange of views on international issues of interest to both sides." "We concluded, " he said, "that our views on a number of major international questions are identical or very close."

Assessing his meetings and talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other Yugoslav leaders as "cordial and friendly," the Chinese president added that in these talks they examined possibilities of further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. In the talks, President Li emphasized, we all expressed the desire to further promote the cooperation between our two countries at the international level and to jointly contribute to the preservation of peace in the world.

The sincere and comradely relations between China and Yugoslavia, in the view of the Chinese president, have a firm basis and have been developing comprehensively in recent years, as has the friendly cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other spheres.

Speaking about the important visit of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, to Yugoslavia in May of last year, and that of Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to China in this past May, Li Xiannian stressed that both visits made a great contribution to the further development of relations between the two countries. He said that both sides are determined to invest further efforts in strengthening the development of friendly relations and cooperation between China and Yugoslavia.

During the present visit, President Li said, we have been deeply impressed by the friendly feelings of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia toward our people. He also expressed great satisfaction with the fact that he has come on a state visit to friendly Yugoslavia where, as he said, he has found "a warm welcome and heartfelt hospitality from the party and state leaders and people of Yugoslavia," for which he expressed his sincere appreciation.

Voicing his impressions of the visit, which he assessed as "entirely successful," the Chinese president said: We have had opportunities everywhere to acquaint ourselves personally with the significant results which the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia have achieved in their socialist construction. In the short period of a few decades, Li Xiannian said, the once backward Yugoslavia has been transformed into a prosperous and happy socialist country, and the living standard of its people has considerably improved. All these brilliant results have been achieved through the determined work of the heroic Yugoslav nations and nationalities, who do not fear force or violence and decisively and steadily follow their own path. We are sincerely delighted by the great successes of the Yugoslav people, stressed President Li Xiannian.

Prior to the close of his visit President Li extended cordial greetings to the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and wished them even greater successes in their socialist construction. He also expressed the desire that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties, countries and their peoples be constantly strengthened.

Sukrija Talks with Li Xiannan

LD041638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ali Sjukija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks in Belgrade today with Li Xiannian , PRC president and member of th Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau. It was noted on both sides that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPC and between the two socialist countries are developing successfully. In particular, it was stressed that relations between the LCY and the CPC are characterized by mutual respect, understanding and trust, and that on both sides, there are broad possibilities and interest in further promoting cooperation between the LCY and the CPC and in the development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations in all fields, especially the economic field.

Ali Sukrija and Li Xiannian briefed each other on LCY and CPC activities. Ali Sukrija spoke about the LCY's activity aimed at the realization of political and economic stabilization and the further consolidation of socialist self-management. He stressed that this represents the basic apsect of the struggle waged by all our Communists and working people. He dwelt in particular on the attitudes adopted at the 13th LCY Central Committee session and on tasks in the realization of the LCY's leading role in the political system of socialist self-management.

Li Xiannian spoke about CPC activities in the implementation of th decisions of the 12th CPC Congress and the party's efforts to implement deep and comprehensive democratic reforms in society, especially in the field of the modernization of the production forces and the development of the socialist material and spiritual civilization.

They also talked about the current situation in the workers' and other progressive movements in the world. Stress was laid on the importance of cooperation on an equal footing between progressive parties and movements in the struggle for peace and democratization of international relations.

Li Xiannian invited Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other members of the LCY leadership to visit the PRC. He also conveyed greetings from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission; Premier Zhao Ziyang; and the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee to the LCY leadership.

Ali Sukrija accepted the invitation, and on behalf of the LCY leadership sent greetings to Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and the leadership of the CPC.

The talks were also attended by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Bora Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Sava Obradovic, SFRY ambassador to the PRC. On the Chinese side the talks were attended by Comrade Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat; Xie Li, PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia, and other personalities.

Ckrebic, Li Exchange Toasts

LD041644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TANJUG) -- Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, had talks in Belgrade today with Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbia SR Presidency who acquainted him with the economic and social development of this Yugoslav republic. Ckrebic said that Serbia's share in the total trade between Yugoslavia and China is about 41 percent.

Describing the development of Serbia, Dusan Ckrebic said that Serbia is known for its agriculture and high grain yields. Dusan Ckrebic also stressed that the Serbia SR is achieving notable results also in other spheres, such as science, education, culture, and others. At the end of his speech, Dusan Ckrebic said that commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and China could increase and that a large number of enterprises in Yugoslavia and Serbia are interested in cooperating with the Chinese economy. Li Xiannian also said that economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and China should continue to be strengthened.

Following the talks, a formal luncheon was given for President Li Xiannian in the course of which toasts were exchanged. Stressing that Yugoslavia and China are linked by a similar historical destiny because the peoples of the two countries had alone fought successfully for their freedom and independence, Dusan Ckrebic pointed out in his toast that the LCY and the CPC, between which there is increasingly developed cooperation and relations, made a major contribution to this. Ckrebic also said that Li Xiannian's visit will encourage the further deepening of our cooperation and contribute to even better mutual acquaintance and understanding. The Serbia SR contributes to the development of cooperation between the two countries in all spheres of bilateral relations and many of our enterprises cooperate with partners in China in the sphere of commodity exchange, technology exchange, and aspects of economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

Dusan Ckrebic stressed his concern about the unfavorable development of international political and economic relations. He said that Yugoslavia, together with other nonaligned and peace-loving countries, is putting forth effort to halt the unfavorable development of events by strengthening international trust and dialogue.

President Li Xiannian stressed that in recent years friendly relations between our countries, parties, and peoples have developed and Serbia SR has also contributed to this.

Stressing the friendship between Yugoslavia and China, President Li said that our two countries advocate the construction of socialism with its own specific features and the pursuance of an independent and autonomous foreign policy.

They consider the safeguarding of world peace as their foremost task by adhering to the principles of equality and mutual respect of all countries regardless of their size.

Emphasizing the similarity or identity of views of the two countries on many international issues, the Chinese president expressed the conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Yugoslavia, along with joint efforts, will certainly be promoted to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of world peace and the progress of mankind.

Following the formal luncheon, President Li Xiannian visited the military museum at Kalemegdan.

Djuranovic, Li End Talks

LD041922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidenc and Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, met at the White Palace at Dedinje this evening and resumed their talks on topical issues of international life and bilateral cooperatio This was the final round of the Yugoslav-Chinese exchange of views held during the Chinese president's visit to Yugoslavia.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, then gave an informal dinner in honor of the guest from Beijing. Chinese president Li Xiannian will end his visit to our country tomorrow and depart from Belgrade by plane.

PRC President Departs 5 Sep

LD050821 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0733 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG) -- PRC President Li Xiannian ended his official visit to Yugoslavia and left Belgrade for Beijing this morning.

At Belgrade airport the Chinese president was given a formal sendoff with the highest state honors. The Chinese president was seen off at the airport by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and other personalities.

BULGARIAN ROLE AS AXIS ALLY GLOSSED OVER

LD041946 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Zagreb, September 4 (TANJUG) -- Bulgaria is preparing to mark on September 9 the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution. The Zagreb weekly DANAS writes today that in their articles written for the occasion many Bulgarian politicians, journalists, publicists, historians and artists have been striving to impose the conclusion that this was the "greatest event in the 13th centuries of the existence of the Bulgarian state" and that it was the result of the "correct strategy and tactics on the part of the Bulgarian Communist Party" which "used the historical experience ofthe Communist Party of the Soviet Union in a creative manner".

Bulgarian authors say that the post-war development of Bulgaria has put the country "in one of the leading positions in the world". They also give prominence to the "great and historic role of the CPSU and the USSR in the victory of the socialist revolution and the development of a mature socialist society in Bulgaria". Bulgarian premier Grisha Filipov, in the theoretical periodical NOVO VREME, specifies that "there is no Bulgarian who does not link our successes with the constant and unselfish aid from the CPSU and the USSR."

Contemporary Bulgarian historians have put much effort into trying to explain how the Bulgarian people did not "wait with folded arms" for the victorious arrival of the liberating Soviet Army.

A formula has been found to explain why Bulgaria was an ally of the Third Reich until the fall of fascist Germany. It is claimed, that is, that Bulgaria was "one of the few countries" during World War Two where "the police and the Army were used to protect the interests of the bourgeoisie and the ruling monarcho-fascist elite". It is further claimed that this is why the resistance movement in Bulgaria had to wage "a bloody battle against the enemy".

However, if the actual events are taken and the generalized euphoria -- characteristic of the glossing over of history -- discarded, the weekly DANAS sets out, it is quite clear that the September overthrow in Bulgaria lasted only a few days; without taking greater casualties on either side. The Soviet Army marched into Bulgaria on September 8, two days after the Soviet Union had decalred war on Bulgaria.

In interpretations and presentations of Bulgaria's position and role in the World War Two "there is still not a single word about Bulgaria, as an active ally of the Axis powers from the spring of 1941 to the end of the summer of 1944, having held under occupation the Macedonian land and the Macedonian people, as well as some parts of Serbia and Greece," DANAS stresses.

Nothing is also said of "Bulgarian soldiers participation, shoulder to shoulder with Germans and their quisling formations, in fighting against Yugoslav and Greek partisans and the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia."

PLANINC MEETS WITH OECD SECRETARY GENERAL

LD042346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], today received Emile van Lennep, secretary general of the OECD, who will be relinquishing his post soon.

In the talks, which were also attended by Dr Ljubomir Baban, FEC member and Zarko Tomasevic, SFRY permanent OECD delegation head in Paris, Milka Planinc paid tribute to Emile van Lennep for the significant contribution which he, as secretary general, had made to the promotion of SFRY-OECD cooperation. She also voiced her conviction that the existing foundations on which this cooperation has been developing successfully for years will continue to be strengthened and expanded in the future, and that this will facilitate the realization of the goals of Yugoslavia's economic development.

During the meeting the FEC president also discussed the most important domestic economic tasks linked with the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program in the country.

The talks also dealt with world economic trends, the position of the developing countries, and the conditions for the strengthening of their economies. Particular attention was paid to the problem of overindebtedness confronting these countries; in this context the great responsibility of the most developed countries to resolve this problem was also presented.

Djuranovic Receives Van Lennep

LD042347 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 4 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government's stabilization policy has produced results in the trade and current accounts, interest rates and the country's budget. The market is now functioning better, as is also the price policy. However, it is ncessary to open possibilities for imports and reduce monopolies and partitioning, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Secretary-General Emile van Lennep told Yugoslav and foreign newsmen today, Tuesday. Van Lennep is in Yugoslavia as guest of the Federal Government. He stressed that some OECD countries also have market problems and, in this context, are preparing a programme to boost the developing countries' exports.

The increasingly difficult position of the developing countries and necessity of further efforts to surmount (the situation) was pointed up also in the talk between Yugoslav State Presidency President Veselin Djuranovic and Emile van Lennep today. Djuranovic and Van Lennep stressed the most highly industrialized countries' major responsibility and obligations, based on the common interest.

The OECD secretary-general was received also by Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc today. Planinc expressed the conviction that in the coming period too, cooperation between Yugoslavia and the OECD -- successfully developed for many years -- will continue to grow stronger and expand on the existing bases, contributing to the achievement of Yugoslavia's economic development targets.

Van Lennep was also received by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic today, who presented to him the Order of the Yugoslav Flag With Ribbon conferred on Van Lennep by the Yugoslav State Presidency for his contribution to the development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the OECD. After 15 years in the post of OECD secretary-general, Emile van Lennep's mendate is due to expire shortly.

FINANCE SECRETARY TALKS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

AU042002 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Vlado Klemencic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, has received David Anderson, U.S. ambassador to the SFRY. They discussed the further development of the financial and banking cooperation of the two countries.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM SESSION HELD

LD042159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TANJUG) -- They LCY Central Committee Presidium met in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Ali Sukrija.

The Presidium discussed preparations for an LCY Central Committee session at which the LCY Central Committee will critically analyze the implementation of 1984 economic policy tasks and define the tasks of the LC in the adoption and implementation of economic policy for 1985 with the aim of consistently realizing the stabilization program and the ideopolitical orientations of the 12th LCY Congress and the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium considered a report by the LCY Supervisory Commission on a number of phenomena and problems in realizing the policy of financing the LCY. It was noted that the basic orientations of the 12th LCY Congress on the policy of financing the LCY are being realized and it was stressed that the shortcomings referred to in the report should be eliminated by means of organized political activity in the organizations and organs of the LC. It was concluded that work should be stepped up on preparing a decision on the utilization, administration and control of the LCY's resources in order to uniformly regulate all the basic questions in the sphere of realization and use of the resources allocated for financing the LCY's activities. The Presidium also considered several topical questions of the LCY's international activity.

POLITICIZATION OF ISLAM AFFECTS SFRY UNITY

AU011354 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Aug 84 p 4

[First installment of Muhamed Besic article: "The Islamic Community Now: In the Maelstrom of Various Influences"]

[Excerpts] In the last 10 years, some 300 religious officials (this number has been constantly increasing year by year) educated at the theological and other university departments of the so-called Islamic countries (Cairo, Baghdad, Riyadh, Algiers, Tunis, and so forth) have been working in the Islamic community of the SFRY. These "new forces," as individuals in the Islamic community call them, hold the most prominent posts in the Islamic community's hierarchical structure (presidents of the republican councils of elders, muftis, chief imams, religious-educational officers, directors of the Islamic cultural centers abroad, teachers of religious schools, imams of the largest mosques in our country and abroad) because they have an Islamic orientation. Certain individuals educated at these theological departments are the proponents of various theological-philosophical views (orthodox Islamist, progressivists, Islamic socialist views, and so forth) and political ideas. Over one hundred students are now being educated in Islamic countries. The number of those defending doctor's or master's theses in the Islamic departments of the Islamic countries is increasing year by year. Some students leave privately as well as through various other channels to study in Islamic countries; they request and obtain scholarships there or they get employment and link themselves with various religious and political structures.

Attempt at Politicizing Islam

Therefore, the study of theological cadres outside our country was not interrupted with the opening of the Islamic Theological University Department in Sarajevo, and thus various influences of Islamic and even pan-Islamic tendencies on behavior and trends in the Islamic community in the SFRY have not been interrupted. If one bears in mind the fact that most of the Islamic clergy is laicized, then one can see that this gives objectively far greater opportunities to the educated theologians to realize a greater influence on citizens-believers.

The increasingly more complex international situation and the trends present in the so-called Islamic countries -- such as the Iranian revolution, the Middle East crisis, Jerusalem, the Iranian-Iraqi conflict -- involve even more and politicize the religious hierarchy and its structures in these countries, and certain of these things are also reflected in the Islamic community in the SFRY. This leads to the conclusion that Islam is ever increasingly trying to operate from a single center with universal aspirations of gathering and "uniting as brothers" the Muslims of the world. The presence of this influence on the individuals and groups within the Islamic community in the SFRY is also confirmed by the activity of a group of Muslim nationalists who were tried in Sarajevo, as well as by writings in the organs of the Islamic community.

It is obvious that what is involved here is a politicization of Islam whose focus, in the relationship between the religious and social element, has vitally shifted toward the latter. This emphasis on Islam's political role is, in fact, a long-term and complex tendency interwoven with economic, ideological, practical-political, and other goals. For this reason the Muslim nationalists [sentenced in Sarajevo in April 1983] stressed that Islam is the first point and pan-Islamism the second point that separates Islamic from non-Islamic tendencies at the present time. Their theses about the incompatibility of Islam and the non-Islamic political systems as well as the absence of opportunities for coexistence between Islam and non-Islamic social and political institutions, for all practical purposes mean a request for an ethnically pure Bosnia-Hercegovina and for organizing an Islamic state as an expression of Islam's moral concepts. It is on these ideological foundations that a fanatical and aggressive position develops, according to which a Moslem in our country is closer to an Islamic believer from any other country, than to members of another confession or nationality in this country.

Aggressive Elements Criticized

AU011447 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Aug 84 p 4

[Second installment of Muhamed Besic article: "The Islamic Religious Community Now: The Pressure of Aggressive Members"]

[Excerpts] Recently certain members of the former counterrevolutionary and terrorist organization "Young Muslims" have been raising their heads again. This organization was formed on the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina at the beginning of 1941 by a group of fanaticized secondary school students and students of Islamic religion under the influence of the Islamic clergy, particularly former students of the Al-Azhar University Islamic Department in Cairo. The organization had accepted the country's occupation and joined the fascist movement, expecting that war developments would serve their concept of creating an autonomous Islamic Bosnia-Hercegovina. The overall activity of the "Young Muslims" rested on two basic premises: pan-Islamism and anticommunism.

Other goals of the "Young Muslims" were: 1) struggle against all non-Islamic phenomena in the Islamic world; 2) a complete application of Islamic principles in the life of individuals and communities; 3) Islamic brotherhood; 4) political emancipation and unification of all Islamic countries into a federative state, "Islamistan"; 5) organization of this state on the basis of the Koran and Hadith. The present platform of the protagonists of "militant Islam" does not contain any essentially new elements. This platform, although brought up-to-date and adapted to the changes that have taken place in the world and our country, is nearly identical to that of 1941 or 1949.

Tactics of Islamization

The sentenced group of Muslim nationalists in Sarajevo drafted an "Islamic declaration," a program for the Islamization of Muslims and Muslim peoples, which they themselves called a "manifesto."

The most reactionary forces at home and abroad tried to use this trial in Sarajevo in 1983 for a direct attack on our country, its political system in general, its freedom and independence. The LCY was attacked in particular.

Reaction to Accusations

The patriotic forces in the Islamic community of Yugoslavia led by Hadziniam Hadziabdic, Reis-ul-Ulema, supreme head of the Islamic community of Yugoslavia, have at their own initiative reacted to these slanders. Thus the session of the Supreme Leadership of the Islamic Community in the SFRY, held on 26 November 1983, adopted a special statement negating all slanders and accusations made. Our public information media also wrote about this.

It is necessary to say that many positive processes exist in the Islamic community in Yugoslavia (such processes are to a lesser or greater extent also present in other religious communities), and this particularly refers to the development of good relations with the broader social community on the basis of established constitutional-legal foundations. Most of the religious officials, and particularly of the believers, are patriotically oriented and accept socialism, self-management, and our sociopolitical system fully based on the Constitution. However, certain individuals and groups, taking advantage of objective difficulties and subjective weaknesses that appear in our development, as a rule exaggerate that part of religious awareness, the main characteristics of which are: a politicization of religious services and affairs and a manipulation of the religious feelings of citizens; intradenominational intolerance and intranational intolerance [phrase as published]; anticommunism, anti-Marxism, and antisocialism; identification of religious and national affairs; aspiration for a monopoly on social awareness and man's practice; aspiration for the political representation of believers in the society and for a political partnership with the organized socialist forces, all of which is essentially reactionary, destructive and contrary to freedom.

These individuals attack those religious officials who are patriotic and take a patriotic attitude toward their country, and they accuse them of being traitors to Islam. The targets of their attacks are particularly those religious officials who, as citizens, are active in the Socialist Alliance, various social organizations and associations of citizens, particularly in the professional associations of religious officials, and they describe them as "Red" and the like.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ITALY -- Belgrade, 31 Aug (TANJUG) -- Ante Skataretiko, who has until now held the post of vice president of the Croatian Executive Council, has been appointed new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Republic of Italy. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0832 GMT 31 Aug 84 LD]